HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO- 59— BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 10 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
12 Mar.	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK ‡†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA¶ ..		7,952
26	KAISAR-I-HIND ¶ ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx‡		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10 940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 585

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARCHA ...	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
15th March	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
20th ,,	KIDDERPORE..	ForChina & Japan
21st ,,	TASMANIAM..	For Japan.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	Ffor Colombo & Australia.
12th April	RYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
@Awa Maru	6028	28 Feb.	12 Mar.
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 Mar.	22 ,,
Hyeisan Maru	4614	15 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	18 ,,	23 ,,
Hankow Maru	4104	23 ,,	6 Apr.
Moji Maru	3757	23 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru	5898	23 ,,	11 ,,

x For Karachi
@ Calls at Colombo.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	18th Feb. 1927
Manshu Maru	17th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,, ,,	3rd March ,,
*Borneo Maru	25th ,, ,,	11th ,, ,,
Indo Maru	10th Mar. ,,	18th ,, ,,
Shiraha Maru	15th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,
Heinan Maru	14 ,, ,,	25th ,, ,,
Shinnoh Maru	25th ,, ,,	5th April ,,

*Calls at Colombo.

For Particulars apply to :—
T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No. 22160, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced Europeon Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
11th Mar.	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	MANDALA ..	Karachi Direct,
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
16th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & S. Africa.
16th ,,	WARINA* ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

*Cargo Steamer. Does not carry Passengers

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at this same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1927.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
486-487, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 2252.

INSURANCE

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds abou Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as, per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,014
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 1 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*
PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6
Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN & TRACER for service Overseas. Consolidated salary Rs. 200/. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, DELHI.

A. R101

WANTED—A Young Hindu girl as companion. Lodging, boarding free. State age, qualifications, and salary to S. BENICHAND RAIS, Banda U. P.

A. R100

LEARN—Touch Typewriting Free. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 821, Hornby Road.

A R88

REQUIRED—A good sound MECHANICAL ENGINEER, one accustomed to Boilers, steam pumps and crude oil engines. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 28249

WANTED—STAFF NURSES on pay Rs. 150-5-175, plus Rs. 15/- U. A. with free furnished quarters for the Arthur Road Hospital. Apply personally with testimonials between 9 and 10 A.M. to the MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, Arthur Road Hospital, Bombay No. 11.

A R107

WANTED by Manufacturing Chemists, representative to push the products throughout Bombay Presidency. Pay according to merit. Apply enclosing copy testimonials Box 1931 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A. 28256

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A

WANTED—TRAVELLING and LOCAL AGENTS on pay and commission to secure orders of Ludhiana Cloth and Hosiery goods. For terms apply to:—THANDUMALL MELARAM, Hosiery and Cloth Manufacturers, Ludhiana, Punjab.

A R86

LARGE STRUCTURAL FIRM in Bombay requires STRUCTURAL MISTRIES Applicants must be able to read drawings and have had previous shop experience in manufacture of structural work such as Sheds, Buildings, and Bridges. Apply to Box No. 1226 "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

A 28248

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for the Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal. Experienced and qualified as M. D. Edin: or Lond: Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualifications including free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Applicants are to state fully about their qualifications, experience, age and nationality, addressed to The PRIVATE SECRETARY, Nawab Begam, Bhopal.

A 28242

FINANCIAL.

ADVERTISER HAS RUPEES 15,000 AVAILABLE for investment in profitable Business willing to work. Apply Box No. 1929 Adv., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

R R92

WANTED.—A partner to invest Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 for the expansion of a well-established book-selling and book-publishing concern. For particulars please apply to Box No. 1924 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

F R87

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

J. A.

WANTED—Second-hand Motor LORRIES 2 to 6 tons capacity. Please correspond with Box No. 1928 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

J. A. 28254

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.

M R3679

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 1, Meerut (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Dentistry and Ayurvedic, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rates. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. PRINCIPAL, Meerut.

M R1395

PROFESSION.

A VISWANATH PANDIT the unknown Astrologer of Southern India now in Bombay On-Tour. Interview on appointment only at Rs. 2/4. Discussion for one and half hour. Apply SARASWATI BHUVAN, Kapadbazar, Mahim.

P R106

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ABOLITION OF THE EXTRA CHARGE FOR LOCAL TWO ROUTES SEASON TICKETS.

WITH effect from 1st April, 1927, the extra charges at present levied on local two route season tickets available by both the main line and the Harbour branch will be abolished and season tickets from stations on the Kurla-Kaylan section including the Chembur branch to Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus and vice versa will be available by both the main line and the Harbour branch without extra charge.

Also from the same date season tickets from Sion, Matunga, Dadar and Byculla to Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus and vice versa will be available to and from the following pairs of stations:—

MAIN LINE.	HARBOUR BRANCH.
1. Sion and	Kolwada.
2. Matunga and	Gowari.
3. Dadar and	Gowari.
4. Byculla and	Reay Road.

A. P. GOLDNEY,

Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March, 1927.

28260

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 9552 in respect of two Ordinary Shares Nos. 131058 to 131059 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Parekh Khushaldas Juthabhai has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 9th March 1927.

R108

TENDERS.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Lubricating Oils, Grease, Cylinder Oils, etc., as required by the Municipality during the year 1927-28 are invited, so as to reach the Undersigned on or before 22nd March, 1927, before 4 p.m.

Each tender must be accompanied by Rs. 25/ twenty-five as deposit without which no tender will be considered.

The successful tenderer will have to pay 10 per cent of the contracted amount as deposit.

Further particulars and specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer's Office.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd) TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKKAR,

Chief Officer,

Surat City Municipality.

Surat, 4th March, 1927.

28150

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS "MOTILAL MANSIONS"

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688, of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff.

V/s.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 3.—On MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 4.—On TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS

LOT NO I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Bruce Lane and Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3285 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1262, Street No. 27 to 41, Tamarind lane and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in lot No. IV, on or towards the West by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. II.

LOT NO II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Hummum Street, and Dean Lane, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4728 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1237, Street No. 5-7-9-43 to 55, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Ward No. 1238, Street No. 16 to 22, 8 to 14, Hummum Street, Ward No. 1240 (3), Street No. 24B, Hummum Street and Ward No. 1240 (4), Street No. 24C, Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. III, on or towards the West partly by Dean Lane, and partly by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North partly by Tamarind Lane and partly by the property comprised in Lot No. I and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Hummum Street, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2183 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1236, Street No. 22-2-4-6, Apollo Street and Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the properties comprised in Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property comprised in lot No. IV, and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2033 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1034, Street No. 20 to 30, Apollo Street, and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property comprised in Lot No. I, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. III.

The above plots are delineated on the plan lodged in the Commissioner's Office and also deposited at the office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys, and the same can be inspected by the intending Purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K. Hammum Street, Fort Bombay

Dated this 26th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

28209

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO 2857 of 1925.

Dr. NILKANTH A. PURANDARE ... Plaintiff.

Versus

Bai SUMATIBAI, widow of Kakubhai Ranchhoddas & Ors. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of September, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, 1927, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Free-hold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 354 8/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 296, New No. 2010, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 5/7491 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6518, Street No. 73-75 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Nathu Mulji, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Dinanath Gangadhar Shroff but now to Keshrinath Dinanath Shroff and on or towards the West by Girgaum Back Road, Cadastral Survey No. 2882, Bhuleshwar Division.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Manilal Kher and Sequeira, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,

Commissioner.

28245

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the share certificate bearing No. 459 of the Crescent Mills Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Parbhudas Virchand deceased has been LOST, MISPLACED or STOLEN for which I have applied to the Agents of the Company as Administrator of the estate of the said Parbhudas Virchand to issue duplicate. Any one interested or having any claim in respect of the said share should notify to the Agents of the Company within two weeks from the date hereof. The duplicate Certificate will be issued after the expiry of the above period.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1927.

MULJI JAVERCHAND,

Administrator of the estate and effects of the deceased Parbhudas Virchand.

R109

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SAMUEL STREET, KHOJA MOHOLLA.

Under instructoins from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Owners Jafferalli Hussonalli and others and with the consent of the mortgagee Mr. Sheriff Hasham and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Purchaser Dwarkanath Vamanrao Rajadhikshya Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the under mentioned property situate at Samuel Street on THURSDAY, the 17th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, the Quit and Ground Rent in respect whereof has since been redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the East side of Shamji Hassaji Street now called Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay contained by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1023, Collector's New No. 6751, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 2788 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 1667 and Street Nos. 165-167 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Shamji Hassaji Street now called Samuel Street, on the North by the property of Ebrahim Hassam and on the South by the property of Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Owners at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the bank concerned and on account of the underwriters:—

3 cases Tumbler Switches.

5 cwts. Black Glazed Backing Papers.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL, EMERALD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will this day THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the bank concerned and on account and risk of Mr. M. A. Patheria and Mr. Saleh M. A Patheria of Bombay:—

1 Emerald and Diamond necklace with tirpaz; 1 "Pair" of Emerald and diamond with gold chain, 1 Pearl and emerald necklace, 1 Diamond, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, BAKERY MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC., INCLUDING THE GOODWILL AND THE BENEFIT OF THE LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENCES OF MESSRS. PEARSE AND CO., OF APOLLO STREET, FORT, AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. Receiver (in Suit No. 1143 of 1926, Barjorjee H. Bamboat vs. Behramjee S. Umrigar and anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's order made on the 27th September, 1926, and 8th November, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises sell by Public Auction the Stock-in-trade, Bakery, Machinery, plant, Furniture, including the goodwill and the benefit of the liquor and other licences of the said business of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Confectioners Bakers, Tea and Coffee Merchants and Restaurant Keepers of Apollo Street, Fort, as a going concern in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharilal, or Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B. T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort markets, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish and mutton markets, Null Bazar, Erskine Road fish market, Chowpatty fish and vegetable market, Colaba fish market, Mazagon Peddar fish market, Kamatipura market, Parel Ferguson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market, and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT AND CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels
starring
Belle Bennet
and
Ben Lyons.

IT'S ONE PICTURE IN A SEASON
BIG! BIG! BIG!
As Only First National Pictures Can Be.
DON'T MISS IT! SEE IT!
BY ALL MEANS SEE IT.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

COMING! COMING! COMING!
A First National "Super" Production
"THE GREATER GLORY"
Sterring
CONWAY TEARLE, ANNA Q. NILSSON
And
A Most Notable Cast
11 Reels.
A Picture You Should See
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
REMEMBER
SHORT SEASON ONLY
SO BOOK NOW
"TWO PACKED HOUSES AGAIN YESTERDAY."
20 MIDGETS 20
CHEFALO PALMERO
TWO BIG SHOWS
SATURDAY, 6 P.M.—9-30 P.M.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW 9-30 P.M.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES
SATURDAY MATINEE.
BRING THE CHILDREN.
Booking at S. ROSE AND CO. LD., upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 p.m. at Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
"THE SHEPHERD KING"
A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE OF THE OLD EGYPTIAN SPLENDOR.

Imperial Film Co.'s Picture
THE WILD CAT OF BOMBAY
Running Second Week at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Featuring
Miss SULOCHANA.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

IN AID OF
SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND
Under the distinguished patronage of
His Excellency SIR LESLIE WILSON, P.C., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI
Will Stage their new popular play the Stupendous Success of the Season,
RANADUNDUBHI
AT THE
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
ON THE 16TH OF MARCH 1927 AT 8-30 P.M.
Plan open at the Theatre.
Manager, B. L. PETHE.

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY
A HIGH CLASS QUALITY
AT A MODERATE PRICE
TRY IT
WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50YEARS
AND
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS
JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD.
DISTILLERS.
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 9.

S S Assyria, Erikson, Liverpool.
S S Chakla, Beatagh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

March 10.

S S Kazembie, Ring, Rangoon.
S S Jaaputra, Owen, Calcutta.
S S City of Harvard, Large, Antwerp via Karachi.

LOADING.

March 9.

Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta.
Steamer Sikh for Rangoon.
Steamer Assyria for Liverpool.

S S Assyria: The G T Co.'s steamer Assyria arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Baroda: The F F Campbell Co's steamer City if Baroda will arrive to-day from New York, with a general cargo and 15 passengers.

S S City of Paris: The K N Co.'s steamer City of Paris will arrive to-day at about 2 p.m. from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kazembe: The J F Co.'s steamer Kazembe, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Marmagoa, with same buttom cargo.

S S Jalaputra: The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalaputra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S City of Harvard: The K N Co's steamer City of Harvard, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

March 9.

S S Ranpura for London:—2 pots ginger grass oil R Mirally and Sons, 320 lbs ganja R S Tatta and Co., 12 bales cow hides A H L Tharia, 13 bales goat and sheep skins H N H Eisa, 11 cwt cuttle fish bones Pohoomal Bros., 12 bales cow hides and calf skins H B Ramji and Co., 6 bales fox skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 41 cwt cuttle fish A K Gulam Ali and Bros., 18 cwt fish mows H A Mohomed and Sons, 31 bales kapok cotton J A Begbie and Co Ltd., 3 bdles carpets A Azizullahoff, 7 bdles carpets H A Aminoff, 26 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 18 bales goat skins M Ladak, 100 cwt sandalwood chips S Nowrojee and Co., 2 bdlees fox and jackal skins H A N Sawal, 30 bales hemp K H Lakhmanji and Co., 17 bales cow hides R Merally and Sons, 20 cwt ising glass M M and Co.

For New York: 60 cwt cassew nuts A K Gulamally and Bros.

For Constantinople: 7 bdles carpets A Carim Aghaioff.

For Tripole: 27 bales cotton yaru A El Ejil.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 75 bales wool raw Bombay Co. Limited, 21 bales wool raw D Kundanmal, 9 bales wool raw H R Rehamanbhai and Co., 35 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co., 4 tons condiments N Poonjiaji and Sons, 215 cwt raisins G Suchedina and Co., 12 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 11 bales wool raw Charles Lister and Co., 8 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 73 bales cotton waste M Narotamdas.

For Marseilles: 10 bales cotton fly J Meyer and Co., 28 bales goat skins Ancius Establishment.

For Philadelphia: 31 bales goat skins Briskey and Co.

For Barcelona: 50 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Lanterfels for Hamburg: 110 bales cotton fly B Raija and Co., 495 bales raw cotton C Damjee and Sons., 50 bales goat hair H R Rehamanbhai and Co., 650 cwt fish mows L Ebrahimjee, 10 bags jute rugs J Meyer and Co., 570 lbs cardamoms R S Tatta and Co., 13 pkgs brassware Thos Cook and Son Ltd., 57 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 56 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Ghent: 55 bales raw cotton L Ladha and Co.

For Copenhagen: 1620 lbs cardamoms R S Tatta and Co.

For Antwerp: 165 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 100 bales hemp and 10 bags jute rugs J Meyer and Co., 28 bales raw cotton L Ladha and Co.

For Bergai: 570 lbs cardamous R S Tatta and Co.

For Rotterdhan: 165 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Skald for Sydney: 2 pkgs brass ware Thos Cook and Son Ltd.

S S Mandala for Leith: 1000 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Dumana for London: 1000 cwt linseed oil cakes Moosabhoy and Co.

For Havre: 280 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice: 220 bales raw cotton H Nensey and Co., 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 440 bales raw cotton Italinda Cotton Co. Ltd., 50 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 110 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd., 202 cwt juwer Gorio Ltd.

For Trieste: 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 110 bales raw cotton Gill and Co., 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 165 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Ineboli: 60 bales cotton yarn B P Khambatta and Co.

For Constantinople: 20 bales cotton cold piece goods B P Khambatta and Co., 100 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Delta for Hongkong: 175 cwt gum olibanum A H Mowjee and Co., 100 bales cotton yarn Asurverjee Mills Ltd.

For Kobe: 20 cwt gum tragacanth E Virjee and Co., 200 bales raw cotton Amersey and Sons., 700 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co., 900 bales raw cotton L K Vasanjee and Co., 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton G K gunnies.
Kaisha Ltd.

S S Bornea Maru for Kobe: 1800 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

For Nagoya: 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi: 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 1110 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Hongkong: 130 cwt gum olibanum E S Abdul Kayum.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton Japan Trading Co Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji: 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 9.

S S Jalapa from New York. Agents:—Volkart Bros: 202 cases, 2 pkgs and 3 boxes automobile accessories, 10 pkgs Waterbury's compound, 12 cases and 2 cts electric generator, 254 pkgs and 15 cases oil cloth, 14 cases electric fans, 76 pkgs globes for lanterns, 81 cases, 12 pkgs and 16 boxes medicines, 79 cases antiphologistine, 400 bdles and 400 bales over issued newspapers, 12 quarter drums, 14 drums and 1 case lubricating grease, 12 cases polish, 32 cases and 7 bdles cotton remnants, 65 barrels and 202 drums lubricating oil, 12 cases toilet preparation, 10 cases nugol, 12 cases steel roller bearings, 11 cases stationery, 50 bags yellow brass scraps, 20 kegs anilino dry, 22 bales bloting paper, 337 bales cotton, 14 cases catalogues, 500 bags corn sugar, 15 cases tooth paste, 47 cts auto wheels, 14 cases cottos goods, 1 box, 64 barrels and 29 drums dye stuff, 25 cases bromo paper, 27 cylinders amonia, 9 cases and 10 cts steel shelving, 230 bars silver, 12 boxes motor truck, 12 cases motor cars, 40 pieces and 34 bdles auto springs.

From Baltimore: 75 casks bicromate of soda, 236 bdlees plain wire.

From St. John Port: 74 cases autos, 30 cases truck chassis.

S S Honolulu Maru from Tokio. Agents: O. S. Kaisha: 35 cases cellnloid toys, 31 cases rubber toys, 50 bales shirtings, 25 cases and 17 bales cotton balls, 200 drums sodium sulphade.

From Nagoya: 234 cases glass ware, 315 cases porcelain.

From Yokaichi: 65 cases enamelled ware.

From Osaka: 59 cases porcelain, 142 cases glass ware, 25 cases cotton undershirts, 183 bales and 17 cases cotton yarn, 10 cases rubber toys, 26 cases glass tubes, 68 bales and 20 cases cotton shirtings, 10 cases cotton cloth, 14 pkgs and 47 bales provision and cotton grey drill, 10 cases stripped twill, 130 cases glass bangles, 43 cases cotton hoisery, 10 cases carbonizer, 183 pieces aspan togs, 88 bales cotton drill, 12 cases cotton goods, 45 cases camphor, 42 bales straw matting, 13 bales cotton checks.

From Losangeles: 78 pkgs groceris and provisions, 2 cases canned syrup and pachers.

From Hongkong: 300 bags sugar, 13 cases silk piecegoods, 50 cases cotton socks, 75 cases canned salmon, 500 bags cassia.

From Singapore: 657 bags bettle nuts, 190 bdles rattan, 72 bags danner battu, 12 cases mace, 26 bkts and 10 bags gamber, 20 cases and 43 bdles gamber jam, 512 bags sago flour, 25 cases preserved pineapples, 10 bags tapioca, 8 cases and 10 bags nutmegs 20 bdles gum bayamin, 453 bdles rattan.

From Colombo: 50 bags and 96 H|chests tea, 88 bales matress fibre, 16 bdles empty gunnies.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay March 9.

Linseed market ruled easy on unfavourable exchange being fixed at 1|6d. There were many sellers and prices ruled quiet as under:—

Wheat market presented dull appearance with no buying in evidence.

Linseed May	10	10	9
Wheat May	7	10	9
Wheat September	7	14	0

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day.

	Per Cwt. Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10	8	0
Linseed Brown Small	9	12	0
Rapeseed Gujarat	13	0	0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	12	12	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11	12	0
Castorseed Bold	11	0	0
Castorseed Small	11	7	0
Groundnutseed Madras Khandesh.			
Groundnutseed Bold	17	0	0
Tilseed Bold 85/15	17	8	0
Tilseed Small	16	8	0
Cottonseed	4	9	0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8	1	0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8	1	0
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30	7	14	0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, March 9.

Despite better London quotations our market to-day opened very weak on the exchange being fixed at 1|6d. China cables were also easier. There was only small business in the market and closed as under: It is believed London should decline to day about 3|8d. per oz.

Ready Silver	58	9	0
Fagan delivery	58	8	0
Chaitra delivery	58	7	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, March 9.

The Gold market ruled weak on general selling by disappointed bulls on account of the ratio being fixed at 1|6d. The close was as under:—

Ready Bar	21	5	6
Fagan delivery	21	5	9
Chaitra delivery	21	7	3

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 9

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day.—

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£104 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£ 81 10 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0 7 9
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108 0 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0 8 6
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.13.6
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 7. 0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£109.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£100.0.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£96.10.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.15.6
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.15.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.4.0
Cunard Steam Ship Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£0.19.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6.5.0
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£ 14.0.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£119.0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£68.15.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£91.10.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£59.10.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£ 102.0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£ 101.0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.18.9
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3.2.0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.18.6
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£48.0.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.17.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£10.0.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£80.10.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£5.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£199.10.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£87.0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£96.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£100	£100	£98. 10.0
War Loan 5% (1929/47)	£100	£100	£102.0.0

REMARKS Market—rather firmer.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Stock & Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 7-3-27.

	Name	Face Value.	Latest. Prices.
1.	Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	£. 1 0 0	1 3 9
2.	4½% India Loan 1950/55	100 0 0	91 5 0
3.	African & Eastern Trade Copn. Ord.	1 0 0	1 11 0
4.	Anglo Dutch Plants of Java.	1 0 0	2 13 0
5.	Attock Oil.	1 0 0	1 1 6
6.	Associa ted Portland Cement	1 0 0	0 17 0
7.	Bengal Iron Ord.	1 0 0	0 14 0
8.	Burma Copn.	Rs. 10 0 0	0 13 4½
9.	British American Tobacco.	£ 1 0 0	5 3 0
10.	Courtaulds Ord.	1 0 0	5 16 10½
11.	Calico Printers	1 0 0	1 8 0
12.	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ord.	0 6 8	1 9 0
13.	Anglo Persian Oil Co.	1 0 0	5 7 6
14.	English Elec. Co., Ord.	1 0 0	0 13 0
15.	Fine Spinners Ord.	1 0 0	2 6 3
16.	General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 0 0	1 11 9
17.	Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	1 0 0	4 7 6
18.	Siemens Bros.	1 0 0	1 9 6
19.	Central Provinces Manganese.	1 0 0	7 0 0
20.	Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 15 0
21.	Malayalam Plantations Ord.	1 0 0	2 1 6
22.	British Burma Pets. Ord.	0 8 0	0 8 6
23.	Rubber Plantations Investment Trust Ord.	1 0 0	2 5 3
24.	Soudan Plantations.	1 0 0	4 17 6
25.	Vickers Ord.	0 6 8	0 8 7½
26.	Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin).	0 5 0	6 13 0
27.	Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	1 0 0	5 5 6

REMARKS:—Government Securities —Firm.
General Securities —Improving tendency.
Oil shares. —Steady.

NARIMAN-HARVEY CASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We have been instructed by our clients Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee and Sons to address you as follows:—

In the report of the Harvey-Nariman case appearing in your issue of the 5th instant it is stated that Mr. Vasavada, Advocate, appeared for Mr. Balkisondas Seth, a witness summoned by the defence and applied for the exemption of his client from attending the Court. His client, he said, was leaving Bombay on some important business. His client had been called upon to produce certain account books, but he would not be able to do, so as he had not been keeping any accounts at all since 1924.

Mr. Kanuga for Mr. Nariman said that the application was the second of its kind. Messrs. Salebhoy Taiyabjee and Co., were the first witness summoned who made such an application. It was significant to note that witnesses were coming with the plea of not keeping any accounts at all.

We are instructed by our clients who have very extensive dealings with Government and Railway and Shipping Companies to inform you that assuming the report is an accurate one it was quite incorrect for Counsel to suggest that our clients said they had not kept books of account. What we informed the learned Magistrate was that one of the departments of our clients firm known as "Supplies and Agencies Department" had been abolished at the end of 1923, and that as there were no accounts or other matters in connection with that department to be settled all the books and records of that Department had been destroyed.

On behalf of our clients we have to request accordingly that the very misleading statement above referred to may be corrected in to-morrow's issue of your paper.—Yours etc.

CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE.
Bombay, March 8.

SIR BASIL'S MISQUOTATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Sir Basil Blackett has done me the honour to refer to my new book, "Currency and Prices in India" in his speech in moving the second reading of the Currency Bill yesterday. I am sorry to find, however, that Sir Basil reads his own meaning in my remarks. He says, for example, that I have entirely repudiated the argument in the minute of dissent as regards the non-adjustment of prices. A reference to pages 504-519 will show that I have tried to consider in a non-partisan spirit the eleven propositions of Sir Basil Blackett which he laid down in his Calcutta speech in December last, and which he was again expounding yesterday. My argument regarding the question of adjustment or non-adjustment of prices is that it need not be raised at all, because it is beside the point as shown in detail in the book. In this way I am repudiating the standpoint of the majority of the Commission more than of the Minute of Dissent. The real question is: "What is the justification of reversing the natural process by which exchange is determined by prices?" And I have shown in detail that the circumstances of India were in no way such as to justify this extraordinary procedure. I certainly admit as Sir Basil Blackett points out that a reversion to 1s. 4d. would mean some trouble and sacrifice, but he does not refer to my argument in which I show that this sacrifice will not be so great as is frequently pointed out, chiefly because of falling world prices at present, and I have urged that such a sacrifice was made by England and is worth undergoing by us. My object in writing this is to show that it is better to take the tenure of one's argument as a whole, and not parts somehow adjusted to suit one's own meaning.—Yours etc.

C. N. VAKIL.
School of Economics,
University of Bombay.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 8.

May	14.26—.08
July	14.44—.10
October	14.58—.11
December	14.72—.12
January	14.78—.09
Middling Spot	14.45—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 8.

May	14.23—.12
July	14.39—.11
Middling Spot	14.23—.13

NEW YORK.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	14.14
May	14.24
July	14.44

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	14.07
May	14.21
July	14.42

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—

May	14.25
July	14.40

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Mar. 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	49,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	38,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

March	7.48—.07
April	7.56—.07
May	7.64—.07
June	7.68—.07
July	7.76—.06
August	7.78—.06
September	7.81—.05
October	7.83—.05
November	7.85—.05
December	7 87—.05
January	7.89—.05
February	7.91 —.04
March	7.93—.04
Middling Spot	7.89 +.03

SALES.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	14,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

Scinde Good	6.00 +.05
Scinde Fully Good	6.20 +.05
Scinde Fine	6.40 +.05
Bengal Good	6.10 +.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.30 +.05
Bengal Fine	6.50 +.05
Oomra Good	6.50 +.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.75 +.05
Oomra Fine	7.00 +.05
Broach Good	6.45 +.05
Broach Fully Good	6.75 +.05
Broach Fine	7.05 +.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 8.

March	13.48—.07
April	13.52—.03
May	13.55—.02
June	13.56—.02
July	13.60—.—
August	13.63—.—
September	13.72—.—
October	13.74—.—
November	13.77 +.03
December	13.86 +.03
January	13.79 +.03
February	13.79 +.03
March	13.79 +.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.90 —.—

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 8.

Silver.—India and China bought. Market quiet.

Spot	26-1/16
Forward	25-7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, March 8.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4-4-10-3/4
	Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-14
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 8.

Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-11/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 8.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.46-4/4
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.91
T. T. Madrid on London	20.50
T. T. Milan on London	110.17
T. T. Berne on London	25.23
T. T. Parison London	124.04

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta.
March, per cwt, 18/3 Offered.
July/Sept. per cwt, 17/6.
Oct/Dec per cwt, 17/9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay.
July/Sept per cwt, 17/8-1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi.
July/Sept per cwt, 17/9-1/4.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 885.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 965.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 950.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 134 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/4.
London—Pairs Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.23.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras 109.55.
London—Berlin Maks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange. Steady. Market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 9.

3 months 4 11/32 pe rcent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent. to 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 8.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£119-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£47-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£87-1/4
Conversion Loan	£75-1/8
Indian Loan 4-1/2 per cent.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£59-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sporting Loan	£68-3/4
Consols	£55
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£91-1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, March 8.

Copper, English Best Selected	£61
Copper, Braziers	£71-3/4
Yellow Metal	£66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£26-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£15-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£310

LINSEED.

London, March 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Mar/Apl £17-15-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £17-7-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f, ton.
Shipment Hull, Paid Feb/Mar £14-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f, ton.
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £15-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata, c i f, ton.
Shipment Hull, Paid, Apl/May £14-18-9.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Nominal Mar/Apl £18-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata.—
Afloat, Paid £14-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata.—
Arrived Hull, Paid £14-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata.—
Shipment Arrived Antwerp, Paid £15-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 8.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers April 31/.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/Aug 31/.

LONDON PRODUCE.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl £8-17-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Hull, Paid Mar/Apl £20-5-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Quoted Mar/Apl £20-2-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Apl/May £20-10-0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Offered, Mar/Apl 50/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl 51/.
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Buyers Mar/Apl 53/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment Value May/June 51/9.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment Offered Mar/Apl 53/.
Rozario Santa Re.—
Shipment to the Continent Paid March 51/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/8-1/8 Selleds.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/7-3/4 Buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/8 Sellers.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mad. 8.

Demand Bills 484.81

COFFEE.

New York, Mad. 8.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality). Spot 15-3/8

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—Opened Steady. Declined on Freer Offerings. Partially Recovered on Short Covering. Futures closed 7 to 12 Points Lower. Spot 5 Points Easy at 14.45c.

LOCAL:—Easier on Weaker New York. Declined. Helped by Exchange Ratio. Ruled Easy at Sewri on Renewed Selling.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York.—May highest 14.37 at the opening lowest 14.19 (11-50 a. m.).

Liverpool market declined on Scattered hedge selling—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.'s cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"Trade demand moderate. Southern selling increases on rallies."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

There is no special feature to report in the Home markets. Our opinion is unchanged and we advise buying in easy markets.

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s daily reoprt states:—

The division in the Assembly yesterday on the Exchange question has removed another Potential bullish factor. To those of our friends who are holding Cotton in this Country in expectation of higher prices, we would suggest that they realise their stocks and transfer their interest to the American markets for we are convinced that if prices do advance further, the rise in Americans will be proportionately greater than in our market where the bullish possibilities have been already very largely discounted. Since the middle of December prices here have appreciated fully 25 per cent whereas in American the improvement during the same period amounts to only about 17 per cent.

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 3 points higher but declined 18 points on free offerings by the South and long liquidation. At the decline there was little short covering and the market closed 7 to 12 points lower for the day. Spot Cotton ruled easy at a decline of 5 points at 14.45c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened steady and despite large sales of 14,000 bales of ready Cotton prices worked low on increased hedge selling and absence of buyers. There was some profits taking by the Bulls and the market closed weak 7 to 4 points lower. Spot Cotton prices gained 3 points to 7.89d. per lb.

It appears that the question of acreage has brought in a slightly easy feeling in the markets. The trade reports though continues good are having little effect as most of the spinners have covered up fully. Absence of any important buying encourages rather freer offering from the South on Stronger markets. Market is awaiting further developments and we look for moderate fluctuations. At the same time there is all possibility of evening up of accounts before the final ginning report which will be issued about the 20th instant.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following easier New York reports our market was expected to open for Broach April/May delivery at 304 but the Sterling exchange now being fixed at 1/6d., our market opened low at Rs. 300 and declined further on disappointing bulls liquidation. At the decline there was little covering by jobbers and prices steadied and finally closed as under at 4 p.m.:—

Broach A./M.	300	301 8	298|8	299|12
Broach J./A.	301|8	303	301	303
Oomra March	290|8	292|8	290|8	292
Oomra May	290	291|8	290	291
Bengal March	274	275	273|8	274|8
Bengal May	271	272	270|8	271|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 1 point higher. Our market opened for Broach April/May at Rs. 299. and declined one rupee on Commission houses selling. At the decline there was scattered buying. However on renewed selling prices again ruled easy. Holders of Contracts against Double Options are feeling uneasy and if prices sag further heavy liquidation is quite possible.

Broach A./M.	299|8	299|8	297|4	297|4
Broach J./A.	302	302	300|8	300|8
Oomra March	290	290	289	289
Oomra May	289	289	288	288
Bengal March	276	276	275|8	275|8
Bengal May	273	273	272|8	272|8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, March 9

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

March	207.60	—.80
June	211.40	—.1.60
September	215.10	—.2.80

TENDER.

	To-day.	Total.
F G M G Bengal	200	700
Fine M G Oomra	11.00	3,100

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 9.

Bengal 275 March.
Bengal 272 May.
Broach 300 A/M.
Broach 302 J/A.
Oomra 292 March.
Oomra 291 May.

Bengal	291	284	277	269
S. P.	287	280	273	265
Rajputana	291	284	277	269
Broach	330	325		
Oomra No. 3	302	297	292	
C. P. No. 1	317	312	307	
C. P. Nos. 2	310	305	300	
Khandesh	297	292	287	
Mathia	295	290	285	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 9.

200 Japan T. and Co. Sailu 295.
300 E. D. Sassoon Broach 324/325.
2500 Bassan and Co. Berar 295/298.
200 Rali Bros. Shenabad 298.
200 Bassan & Co. C P. No 2 304.
200 Forbes & Co. Mathia 290
300 Sazuki & Co. Hingoli 295/297.
200 Volkart Bros. Ujjain 311.
300 Volkart Bros. Hingoli 296.
100 Vardhman Bros. Nimbahera 290.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 9. Ready. Mill Terms. New

Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	285/90
"	Fine	"	280/82
"	F.G.	"	272/75
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	280
"	F.G.	"	272/74
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	315/17
Nagpur	"	"	315/16
Yeotmal	"	"	305/8
Arvi	"	"	308/10
Amraoti	"	"	300/3
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	300/2
Mulkapur	"	"	295/98
Khandesh	"		293 95
Muthia	Fine	"	290/93
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		310/15
Purna	Average	"	295/300
Parbani/Sailu	"	"	295/300
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	305/10
Burwah Sanavand			300-5
Broach	Fine M.G.	350 March.	325

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, March 9.

The Stock Exchange is closed to-day for clearing purposes of March Settlement.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 9.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	170	3,01,699	2,73,252
Central India	2,374	2,35,505	3,02,888
Barsi and Nagar	666	1,71,370	1,66,679
Hyderabad-Gaorani	187	53,102	60,894
Berar	2,046	4,90,658	3 81,768
Central Provinces	1,058	1,96,503	1,91,381
Total Oomras	7,091	14,51,037	13:76,892
Dholera	58	83,740	1,55,370
N. W. Provinces	99	52,428	1,26,949
Rajputana	302	31,076	75 536
Sind-Punjab	864	92,635	2,03,305
Broach	1 2	16,041	2,07817
Coompta & Dharwar	6	21,848	17,660
Westerns-Northerns	3	10767	11742
Cocoanada		395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,676	6,513
Persian	36	3,186	3,220
American		97,821	200
Egyptian and African		23,7t6	34,854
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		51	442
Total	96,42	18,95,467	12,19,976

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to Yesterday	3rd March. This year.	Last year
Europe	6734	1,77,027	2,98 02
Japan & China	14,269	8,47,515	10,13 495
Coast Ports	8,503		16,285
Up-country by Rail	57,044		48,273
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan	94,120		1,0,5983
Total	21,,03	11,84,209	14 82,936

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 9

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon on the 8th inst.:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,487
Linseed	12,543
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	2,236
Gingellyseeds	2,415
Poppyseed	175
Groundnuts	5,681
Castorseed	5,048
Rice	5,023
Myrabollams	8,198
Cottonseed	3,887
Gram	2,321
Joowar	2,784
Barley	237
Bajree	4,055
Coal	1,468 tons.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET

Bombay, March 9.

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their Weekly circular state that prices of American Cotton show a net gain of 3 to 8 points. After a further advance in the early part of the last week which took new crops near 15 cents, trade buying become less prominent, which resulted in easier markets. At the decline the market is extremely steady as Southern offering and long liquidations has been well absorbed by renewed trade demand.

Further the report says renewed interest on Trade accounts on minor reaction, we think, is sufficient proof of the confidence in present levels and justifies expectations for higher prices. In looking for higher prices we do not anticipate any sharp advance for the time being, as we do not think this likely without fresh stimulus in the form of bullish new crop propaganda. However, in view of past experience and the comparitively low prices ruling at the present time, we think the chances are in favour of such stimulus eventuating rather than against.

We continue to advise purchases.

BOMBAY.

To-day's rate of Rs. 307/ for April/May Broach is approximately the same as it was a week ago.

Following easier Americans, local prices gave way to some extent on fairly heavy liquidation on account of prominent speculators and option dealers. The break in prices, however, was quickly arrested by a good demand for contracts, largely Oomras, on Japanese accounts, as the result of which the Oomra position has been further.

further strengthened, the March contract today being quoted at a discount of only Rs. 10/ under April/May Broach.

As in the case of Ameircans, the local market does not appear to lack support at the decline and in spite of our disparity, we can only repeat our previous advice to buy in easy markets.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Mar. 9

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	"	0 11 6
Century	"	0 11 0
Jacob	"	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 11 0
Elphinstone	"	0 11 0
Apollo	"	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	"	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	"	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	"	0 15 3
Fazal (Mahal)	"	0 15 3
Phoenix	"	0 15 6
Pabaney (Pheolmala	"	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	"	0 15 6
DaudSahib	"	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 9
Hindustan Mill	"	0 15 0
David Mill.	"	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	"	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay		0 15 0
Gold Mohor	"	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	"	0 14 6
Apollo Pyala)	"	0 14 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 14 6
Sakuntala	"	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	"	0 14 3
Globe	"	0 14 0
Rachael	"	0 14 0
Pelichi	"	0 14 6
Maher	"	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	"	0 15 0
Textile	"	0 15 0
Century	"	0 15 0
Maher	"	0 14 3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 6
Jacob	"	1 0 0
Century	"	1 0 6
Mun Mill	"	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 0 6
Century	"	0 15 6
Jacob	"	0 15 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 0
1386 Tata	"	2 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 13 0
Jamshed	"	3 13 0
Century	"	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	"	10 6 0
2020 Jacob	"	0 0 0
5800 Kurla	"	8 2 "
1325 Morarji	"	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5154		
Pearl Pabaney	"	7 8 0
Hindustan		7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	"	6 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	"	0 14 9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 9.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36. Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/5.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/2
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Tone of Market:—Steady. Forward rate for 3 1/2 per cent. Rs. 77/13; 1945/55 Rs. 107/7.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 9.

The Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day by evidencing a rise of about an Anna per cwt in Ready Prices and of about a Pence or two per cwt. in Forward Prices.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. March sh 18/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. April sh 18/4 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. July-Aug-Sept sh 17/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo-Nov-Dec sh 17/6 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C I F.—
Shipt. March sh 18/6 per cwt.
Shipt. April sh 18/8 per cent.
B R B Beet Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 17/5 per cwt.
FBH.
Shipt. Feb-Mar sh 18/4 per cwt FBH.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, March 9.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report to-day:—

Our Silver market shows a net decline of 10 annas compared to the last week's closing. The market in the early part of the week continued weak but has later remained quiet but steady fluctuating within narrow limits due to the steadiness in the Shanghai exchange. The highest price for the 1st settlement touched during the week was Rs. 60-5 on the 1st instant and the lowest Rs. 58-15 on the 3rd instant the range for the week being Rs. 1-6.

T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 lower than the last week. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2-6 11/16 on the 2nd instant and the lowest 2-6 on the 4th instant.

The London price shows a drop of 0 1/4d. in comparison to the last week. The market has remained weak with China a seller and India a small buyer.

The New York Silver price is 55 3/4 cents i. e. 0 3/8 cent. under last week. The highest rate was 56 1/2 cents on the 1st instant and the lowest 55 1/2 cents on the 3rd instant.

The prices for Gold have registered a decline of 2 annas in comparison to the last week, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-9 for ready, Rs. 21-9-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-10-9 for the second settlement. The London price has also slightly declined yesterday's closing rate being £4-4-10-1/2.

Our markets remain quiet and uncertain pending the decision of the Central Legislature regarding the Exchange ratio.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A DAY FOR OUTSIDERS.

GOOD SPORT FOR HOSPITAL DAY.

RESTORATION ANNEXES GOLD CUP.

To meet the general appeal for funds for H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson's "Better Hospital's Campaign" an extra race-meeting was instituted on Wednesday, and a crowd of moderate strength turned out to witness sport of entertaining nature.

The programme opened none too well for backers. The first three events were decided at variance with popular anticipation and though some well backed horses scored it was hardly a profittable outing for most people.

Mr. M. C. Patel's livery was to the fore in the premier event of the day. Until recently the well-known Parsi owner raced in partnership with Mr. D. P. Barve, but yesterday Restoration and several other horses ran in his colours alone, so it is possible that a very successful partnership has been dissolved.

The meeting was marred by an unfortunate accident when the English light weight jockey Beasley was thrown off Shahir in the last race of the day. It is rumoured that he has sustained some injury to his spine, but we hope it is nothing serious.

Hoyt showed to advantage among the jockeys, securing three wins.

Grey Master was again a ready made favourite in the Consultation Stakes, Division I, but Mr. Hazamy's useful three-year old was again unfortunate in running up against one better in the little-fancied Tyrant. The pair fought out an exciting finish and the latter only just won. Saad Salaam was late on the scene and was a creditable third. The Kolhapur bracket represented by Reality and Shahzaman ran disappointingly.

Backers had a shock in dealing with the second division. Neither Amar nor Noman, the best fancied in a field of nineteen starters played a part at the finish and victory belonged to Mabrook. Very well ridden by S. Black, Nayif Pasha who made all the running taking the next best position and Prince Jehan just managing a poor sort of third. Amar has evidently had enough racing this season for he simply would not go for Barnett this time.

Yet another favourite went down in Humorous in Division III where Anwar a 6-1 chance repeated a recent winning performance. Meekings took the pony to the front from the barrier rise and thereafter none overlooked like troubling him. Roman and Hadir finished next in order. Humorous might have been placed had he not got out under pressure close home.

Ghazuwan won the Convalscent Handicap for Mr. Ghazala. He was not as well backed as Saad who met the fate of many of the favourites. The winner is a speedy youngster and should do well with another season in the country. Hawad ran up to expectation, but Badia, greatly expected in some quarters was a big disappointment.

Hoyt was again associated with the winner of the Nursery Stakes. His able handling played a great part in the success of Mool tan who had been hard tried to win this season. Maneck Beg ran with his usual gameness, but was simply not good enough. Salonic deserved better handling than he got though I do not think he would have beaten the winner.

The race for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Gold Cup attracted a large field in which Gift O' the Glen was the best backed. Restoration also had a good following. The favourite cut an amazingly bad figure and was never prominent at any stage. Restoration, however, justified the confidence reposed in him for he came along to win very easily as the expense of Vesington Planet who has run very erratically of late. Walker induced Heera Mahal, another unreliable customer, into a placing.

Byramjee saddled a winner in the Hospital Stakes when Pack Up made a sorry example for Wild Flower and ten others. The medium of a pronounced gamble, Bengal, a good looking son of Sunstar only just scrambled home third, the second position being filled by Wild Flower who is a mare of useful ability, but for an uncertain temper. Silver Charm was not in it this time, but it must be said that he was not as well away as some of the others. Bengal can be made a lot fitter.

The programme wound up with an unexpected result. Friendless in the market Sinnan with Meekings in the saddle beat the much fancied Jalmood and Money Spinner. Amood started favourite here but in spite of Barnett's forceful handling could not manage anything better than a fair fourth.

THE CONSULTATION STAKES. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Stephan bin Hanna's TYRANT, 7-8, Nanekhan 1
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's GREY MASTER, 7-8, Abdul Rehman 2
Mr. Mahmed Chalebi's SAAD SALAAM, 8-0, Syed Mahaboob 3
Mr. Ayub Asad's GLAD EYE, 8-6, Zaman Singh 4

Not Run:—Mooharib 8|13, Roumania 8|10, Fatha 8|10, Hafak 8|6, Palani 8|4, Meerjan 7|8, Taffah 7|8.

The Race:—Several in the field were restive and when they were sent away Kurush Salnizaman and Sannan dwelt. Reality showed out for a space. Then Gaffi led from Glad Eye, Murti, Tyrant and Grey Master. At the half mile Glad Eye was at a slight advantage from Murti and Tyrant. The last named forged ahead as they swung into the straight and stayed on to stall. the challenge of Grey Master, Saad Salaam was finishing on and Murti went out of it near home.

Won by head, 3|4 length, neck.
Time: 1 min. 54 3|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 303 for win and Rs. 68, Rs. 17 and Rs. 108 for placer.
Second tote paid Rs 213|8 for win and Rs. 38|8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 55 for places.
Favourite:—Grey Master.
Winner trained by Rashid Swedani

THE CONSULTATION STAKES. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Sulieman Gumla's MABROOK, 8-4 S. Black 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's NAYIF PASHA, 7-8 (carr. 7-9), Herbert 2
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's PRINCE JEHAN, 7-8, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. M. Sarsam's SARSAM, 7-8, Townsend 4

Not Run:—Azedin 9|3, Budder 8|10, Cheldean 8|6, Tabriz 8|0, Long Silk 7|8.

The Race:—A fair start in which Ferozeshah was left several lengths. Nayif Pasha nade the pace with Prince Jehan, Noman, Mahir in close attendance. Mabrook and Amar came next. Nayif Pasha brought them round but at the distance was collared by Mabrook. A fine race home saw the latter assert his superiority. Prince Jehan was a bad third in front of the finishing Sarsam.

Won by 1|2 length, 4 lengths, neck.
Time:—1 min. 50 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 243|8 for win and Rs. 49|8, Rs. 35 and Rs. 29|8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 95|8 for win and Rs. 25, Rs. 21 and Rs. 12 for places.
Favourite:—Amar.
Winner trained by Yusuff.

THE CONSULTATION STAKES. Div. III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250

Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ANWAR, 8-13, S. J. Meekings 1
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's ROMAN, 9-1, Burn 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's HADIR 7-8, Herbert 3
Mr. R H Gahagan's NEVIS, 9-4, Easton .. 4

Not Run:—Zoba 8 2.

The Race:—An uneven start. Kumar and Tamaran dwelt. Anwar was quickest into his stride and soon established a long lead. Several lengths behind raced Hadir, Garibaldi and Nassrat and prominent in the bunch were Roman, Mukden and Malta. The same order prevailed at the half way stage. Anwar was still racing lengths ahead of the rest of Hadir and Roman as they made for home and Humorous began to move up on the outside. Anwar was never headed and won hard held, Roman and Hadir contested the minor placing, Humorous giving out under pressure.

Won by 4 lengths, neck, head.
Time:—1 min. 50 2|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs 61|8 for win and Rs 30|8, Rs. 37|8 and Rs. 39 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 49|8 for win and Rs. 17|8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 22 for places.
Favourite:—Humorous.
Winner trained by Faraj bin Ameer.

THE CONVALSCENT HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

A handicap for Arabs in Class III which have won a race or races either at Poona and Bombay sonce March 31st, 1926.

Mr. E H Ghazala's GHAZUWAN, 8-11, C. Hoyt 1
Mrs. L. A. Rayneau's SAAD, 8-13, Howell 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's HAWAD, 8-4, Herbert 3
Mr. H. Kadum's WOOD APPLE, 8-6, W. G. Thompson 4

Not Run:—Amar 9|0

The Race:—The barrier rose to a good start. Sir Jehan was in command early and led Hawad, Krushan II and Ghazuwan. Saad was slow to strike a gait. Hawad went ahead nearing the turn but was soon deprived of the lead by Ghazuwan who went on to win easily from Saad who made up ground very fast up the straight. Hawad saved a minor placing.

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 22 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 57 for win and Rs. 18, Rs. 15 and Rs 18|8 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 26 for win and Rs. 8|8, Rs. 7|8 and Rs. 10|8 for places.
Favourite:—Saad.
Winner trained by Rashid Swedani.

THE NURSERY STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350.

A handicap for Arabs 4 and 5 years old only in Classes I and II which have not won a race value Rs. 4,000 or over since March 31st 1926.

S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's MOOLTAN, 8-2, C. Hoyt 1
Mr. N. Ardeshir's MANECK BEG, 7-2, S. Black 2
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SALONIC, 7-13, Herbert 3
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's MAHMOOD, 6-13, Ashwood 4

Not Run:—Rose Royal 8 5, Moosaad 7|3.

The Race:—Kanze and St. Andrews Eve showed out from a close running field for a furlong. Arab Prince was then pushed into the lead, while Ferdinand brought up Mahmood, Salonic, Maneck Beg and Mooltan. Arab Prince's strides began to shorten as heads were turned for home and for a brief moment up the straight Ferdinand commanded the field. Maneck Beg and Mooltan moved up fast at this stage and the last named going well passed them all to win easily. Maneck Beg just displaced Salonic and Mahmood accounted for Ferdinand.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, neck, 1|2 length.
Time:—1 min. 35 1|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 43 for win and Rs. 24|8 Rs. 20|8 and Rs. 22 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 16|8 for win and Rs. 13|8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12 for places.
Favourite: Mooltan bracket.
Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL GOLD CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

A Gold Cup value £100 presented by Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., and Rs. 9,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 6,000, second Rs 2,000, third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for Horses in Class I that have not won a race after March 31st, 1926, value Rs. 10,000 or over, or races of agreegate value of Rs. 10,000 or over, and all Horses in Class II.

Mr. M. C. Patel's RESTORATION, 7-11 (carr. 8-0), Barnett 1
Mr. Ormonde's VESINGTON PLANET, 7-3 (carr. 7-6), S Black 2
Mr. M C Patel's HEERA MAHAL, 7-13, A C Walker 3
Mr. Eve's PENETRATE, 7-1, Jappeth .. 4

Not Run:—The Bow 6|13, Fire Star 7|11, Special Sprout 7|5.

The Race:—Invinola suffered at the start, the rest were well away. Vesington Planet was in the run for the first furlong but Ormiston soon took on the role of pacemaker. Vesington Planet, Bridgman, Fille d'Or and Restoration were among those prominent at this stage. Ormiston dropped out of it at the distance and Vesington Planet took charge only to give ground to Restoration who came up with a terrific burst to win as he liked. Heera Mahal also finished fast but could not get up to Vesington Planet.

Won by 2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths, 1 2 length.
Time:—1 min. 26 2|5 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 60|8 for win and Rs. 29, Rs. 62 and Rs. 9 for places.
Favourite: Gift O'the Glen.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE HOSPITAL STAKES.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. Marquis' PACK UP, 8-0, C. Hoyt .. 1
Mr. T. Harrison's WILD FLOWER, 7-8 (carr. 7-10), A.T. Harrison 2
Eleanor Lady Torrington's BENGAL, 8-8, Townsend 3
Mr. J. A. Irani's BLUE CURTAIN, 7-0, S. Black 4

Not Run:—King Pluto 7|12, Royal Bridge 7|2, King's Yellow 7|2.

The Race:—Martens Prodigy flashed out for a while but was headed by Pack Up and Old Fashioned Maid in the next furlong. The order thus was Pack Up, Old Fashioned Mair and Wild Flower, Bengal heading the rest. Pack Up and Wild Flower entered the straight almost abreast but the former soon left him and went on to win with ease. Bengal was hard ridden and only just kept his head in front of Blue Curtain.

Won by 5 lengths, 2 lengths, 1|2 length.
Time: 1 min. 1 sec

First tote paid Rs. 46|8 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 32|8 and Rs. 19 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 24|8 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 20|8 and Rs. 12 8 for places.
Favourite:—Bengal.
Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE WARD STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A. M. Shaffi's SINNAN, 8-1, S. J. Meekings 1
Mr. P. Avasia's JALMOOD, 8-7, Bowley 2
Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's MONEY SPINNER, 8-4, A C Walker 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's AMOOD, 8-7, Barnett 4

Not Run:—Maneck Beg 7|9, Hamdar 7|9.

The Race:—Shahir forged ahead at the word "go" and led Red Flag, Noorulmulk, Money Spinner and Amood, the rest following in a close running bunch. Shahir was first to head for home with Money Spinner in chase, and Amood prominent on the rails Close home Jalmood and Sinnan came on the scene, the latter just securing the advantage. Money Spinner and Amood finished close on the first two.

Won by 1|2 length, neck, neck.
Time:—1 min. 20 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 683 for win and Rs. 92|8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 26 for places.
Favourite: Noorulmulk bracket.
Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

HIGH COURT.

CAMPBELL SENTENCED.

DEFENCE COUNSEL QUESTIONS JURISDICTION.

As a result of a unanimous verdict of guilty, George Allison alias Donald Campbell, was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Mirza at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday, counsel adduced arguments on several points of law raised in the case.

The charges were then amended as follows:

(1) Fraudulently and dishonestly using a forged document as a genuine one, under Section 471 I.P.C.

(2) Counterfeiting on the passport, the seals of the foreign office with the object of giving the appearance of authenticity to that document, under Section 476.

(3) Entering India without a proper and legal passport in contravention of the passport rules.

The jury were then called.

The charges were read out to the accused who pleaded not guilty.

Asked whether he wanted to make any statement, the accused replied "I leave my case in the hands of my counsel."

Mr. Patel then said that he wanted to open the defence with a discussion of some points of law, and the jury must retire.

His Lordship said that he would direct the jury on the law points, and therefore they need not retire.a

NO JURISDICTION.

Mr. Patel said that with reference to the charge under Section 471 (using a forged document), it was not only a question of locality where the alleged offence was committed, but also the quality and the nature of the offence. Before the accused could be tried in India for this charge, the prosecution must first prove that the offence was a forgery in England. On this point of extra-territorial jurisdiction of Indian Courts, counsel referred to 1873 L.R.5. P.C. p.179, and Mayne and Criminal Law.

Proceeding Mr. Patel explained how "forgery" was defined according to English law. He cited Holsbury Vol. 9, to show that "the part alleged to be forged must be in the handwriting of the accused." The English law did not include passport among the articles in respect of which forgery could be committed. An improper passport like the one alleged in this case was cheating and not forgery, according to the ruling in Rex v. Breilsford (2Q.B. 730). At best, the passport in question in the present case was a false passport falling within the offence of cheating and not forgery.

Regarding the charge of counterfeiting under Section 476, Mr. Patel had the same argument, and said that the prosecution must first prove that the so-called seal on the passport was "counter-feiting" according to English law. It was not a seal, it was merely a stamp showing that the document was prepared by the Foreign Office.

"ULTRA VIRES."

Coming to the last charge of entering India without a proper and legal passport, Mr. Patel said that a European British subject had the right to go anywhere, and the Indian Legislature being a subordinate legislature, could not legally fetter that right. Any law passed by the Indian Legislature requiring passports was therefore "ultra vires."

Mr. Patel further submitted that the prosecution had not shown that the passport was in the possession of the accused when he entered India. Nor was the passport found with him at any time. It was recovered from the house of one Bhattacharji at some distance from Calcutta.

Counsel contended that on these grounds there was no case to go to the jury, as an Indian court had no jurisdiction to try him. The Crown could take him back to England and try him there, but he could not be legally tried here. The prosecution had not identified the accused as the man who entered India with the passport in question.

Mr. Patel finally submitted that if His Lordship had any doubt on the legal points, they must be referred to a Full Bench of the High Court for decision.

Mr. Binning, the prosecution counsel then addressed the Jury.

Mr. Binning said that the appearance of the accused did not correspond to the description of the holder as given in the passport. Moreover the accused had not given his explanation to deny the allegations.

Mr. Patel: A written statement is not allowed to be put in by the accused at a sessions trial in this court. The accused has left his case to me.

Mr. Binning then dealt with the evidence and submitted there was no doubt that the accused had entered India without a proper passport. The most convincing defence would have been for the accused to produce his proper passport or to say that it was lost. This he had not done. As regards the legal points raised by defence counsel, Mr. Binning asked the jury not to take them into consideration, because the accused having dishonestly used the forged document in India, he was liable to be tried here. The passport arrangements were of international importance and must be properly observed.

Mr. Patel, addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, commented on the prosecution's failure to produce the real Donald Campbell, in court to depose that the passport in question was issued to him. When the Crown had brought here so many witnesses from England, at great trouble and expense, they could also have made enquiries about Donald Campbell. The reason was, that the passport was issued by the Passport Officer in England in the name of Donald Campbell with the accused's photo on it.

After his Lordship's summing up, the jury unanimously found the accused guilty, on all the three charges.

Mr. Binning then said that the Crown regarded the offence as a very serious one.

Mr. Patel for the accused urged that though ignorance of law was no defence it should certainly be taken into consideration when passing sentence. This was a case where a Britisher was denied the right to enter India. The accused had done nothing to cause any loss to the State by his technical offence.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, 18 months on the second and 3 months on the third, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Patel then again asked his Lordship to refer the legal issues he had raised to the Full Bench. The points, he said, were important to the accused as well as to the public

His Lordship said that counsel can move the Advocate-General.

Asked by His Lordship whether the accused wanted to proceed with the rule against the "Indian Daily Mail" for alleged contempt of court, Mr. Patel replied in the affirmative. His Lordship fixed the 22nd instant for the hearing of the case.

"C" WARD BYE-ELECTION.

MR. MOTILAL N. DALALS' CANDIDATURE

We understand that Mr. Motilal N. Dalal of Messrs. Natvarlal Keshavlal and Co., Cloth Merchants is going to stand as a candidate for the Bombay Municial Corporation from "C" Ward (Bhuleshwar) the seat having fallen vacant by the death of Gulabchand Devchand Javeri.

LATE MR. GULABCHAND DEVCHAND JAVERI.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Javeri whose sad and premature death at the age of 38 years took place yesterday at 3-30 p.m. at his residence, Datoobhoy Mansions, near Allbless Baug, Junction of New Queen's Road and Charni Road, was a prominent and leading merchant of Bombay. He had a few months back removed to Versova for change due to his wife's illness, where he himself caught cold and had, therefore, returned to Bombay. Only a week back, he was attacked by pneumonia which proved fatal. He was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation representing C Ward since last eight years. He was also a Member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, but his activities can be best recognised if one turns to his philanthrophic, selfless and untiring work with

The late Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri.

which he could devote his energy in the welfare of the general public and especially his Jain community through the Jain Shwetamber Conference and Association of India. He was a Trustee of the Bombay Pinjrapole, a Chairman of the Bombay Motibazar Dharma Kanta. As a mark of respect, the Motibazar and the Diamond Merchants' Association of Bombay have closed their business to-day. He leaves behind him a widow who herself is in a precarious condition of health, four sons and one daughter, besides several friends and relatives to mourn his loss. The Uthamna ceremony was performed this morning.

MRS. GULABCHAND ALSO EXPIRES

Mrs. Gulabchand also expired on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

HIS EXCELLENCY VISITS THE MIDGETS

On last evening His Excellency visited the Excelsior theatre to see the Midgets perform and to say he enjoyed it would be putting it mildly. The Governor laughed and applauded throughout the entire performance and the audience present joined in with H.'s Excellency. The Midgets were at their best and kept constantly looking into His Majesty's box, who waved at them much to their satisfaction and delight.

On Saturday in addition to the regular performance at 9.30 a special matinee at 6 p.m. will be given for the children and on Sunday the regular matinee at 6-30 p.m. Owing to the rush for seats it is advisable to book early to avoid disappointment.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Callina Cath. vs. The Nondescripts. 5-30 p.m. G.I.P. Parel or Eastern Telegraphs vs. Customs, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Parsi Bazaar St., 3 p.m.
Meeting of the Committee of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, Secretariat, 5-30 p.m. H. E. The Governor presiding.

FRIDAY, March 11.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Blank, 5-30 p.m. Police vs. Y.M.C.A. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, March 12.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 1 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Callin Cath. Ass. or The Nondescripts vs. Lusitanians "A" 5-30 p.m. Poona Rangers vs. G.I.P. Kalyan.
SS. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the members will be held on Tuesday (the 15th inst) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Institute.

DENTAL HYGIENE.

A lecture will be given on Dental Hygiene with the aid of magic lantern slides to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Girgaon Marathi Boys' School, near Kelewadi, by Dr. G. V. Kher, Medical Inspector, Municipal Schools.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-morrow (Friday, the 11th March, 1927) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., on "The Achoemenian Kings in their Sculpture." The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday):

5 to 6 p.m. Concert programme.
6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Relay of the Thursday Popular Matinee from the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 Metres.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 7 death 1, Cholera attack nil death nil, Plague attack nil, death nil, Influenza attack nil death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 108. Total mortality this day last year was 85.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

The following is the result of the matches played on Tuesday at the Y.M.C.A. Tennis Courts, Queen's Road, Bombay:—

GENTS' DOUBLES.

(1) K B Kamath and partner beat J C Maitra and partner, scores, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4. (2) D Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Powvala beat J Roberts and partner, scores, 6—0, 6—1. (3) B H Khardekar and Suvarna beat K Bhandarkar and V V Bhadkamar, scores, 6—1, 6—2. (4) D Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Powvala beat Manekshaw and partner, scores, 6—3, 6—3.

GENTS' SINGLES.

A C Periera beat R J Guzdar, scores, 6—2, 6—2. The following matches will be played to-day (Thursday):—

GENTS' DOUBLES:—A C Suntook and partner vs. M K Gadgil and partner; R J Guzdar and H Dastor vs. K Anandan and partner; Major Lucas and Dr. Warner vs. R B Jagatap and partner; K E Kanga and H S Barodawala vs. Capt. B S Chalam and D B Desai.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	London, March 9.
Previous Closing	14.26
To-day's Opening	14.22
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing	14.10
Difference	—.16

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate	7.64
To-day's Opening	7.65
Difference	+.01
To-days' Closing	7.61
Difference	—.03

Broach, April, May opening expectation Rs. 292.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, March 9.
Silver Ready	25 9 0
	8 annas lower.
Silver Forward	25 6 0
	8 annas lower

Tone of market.—India and China sold.

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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, MARCH 10. 1927.

STOP FURTHER FOLLIES.

If ever there was a pitiful spectacle of a drowning man catching at a straw, it is that of the Government of Bombay trying to float what is unfloatable, viz., the Back Bay venture. It is as dead as Queen Anne and the further attempts, which are now being made to commit the Presidency to ill-digested and hasty programmes, will only lacerate the back of the tax-payer already broken by the burdens imposed upon it. We hope the crushing defeat they suffered yesterday when the Council accepted Sir Joseph Kay's amendment for a cut of twenty lakhs will open their eyes. In the whole speech of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir on Tuesday the only point, like an oasis in a desert, was that the Government of India had agreed to charge a lower rate of interest on outstanding loans. But, as a large amount of borrowing, which has gone to provide for the Back Bay Folly, is in the form of the loan raised by the Provincial Government at 6 1|2 per cent., free of income tax, the average rate to be borne by the Development activity of the Government of Bombay is still fairly high. The public of Bombay will not have dust thrown in their eyes by the Government pretending that they were waiting for the decision of the Council as to which of their precious schemes the Council should sanction. We are glad the elected representatives of the people were on their guard not to fall in this trap. For one thing, it must appear extraordinary that the Mears Commitee, whose appointment was heralded as the final word on this subject, made certain recommendations, which the Government of Bombay are obliged to reject. They are compelled to make other calculations and in these calculations it is very significant that the cost of dry filling is provided for at Re. 1.57 and not at Re. 1 as calculated by the Mears Committee. The whole proposal of the Government of Bombay abounds in assumptions, most of which appear to us to be unsound. There is, for example, the suggestion that land will be sold at something from thirty-two thousand to sixty-four thousand square yards a year for the next twenty-one to twenty-seven years. Apart from the price of this land which the public are expected to buy, there will be outlay for buildings on these lands of something near a crore of rupees per year. Who can say that in the next twenty to twenty-five years Bombay will have a sum of twenty-five to thirty crores of rupees to spare towards this purpose? Further it is assumed that Sir George Lloyd,—the dredger, and not the Governor,—which has been incapacitated, will be reconditioned at the expense of the insurance company, but many weeks have passed since the accident to the dredger and yet the Government have not been able to fix the responsibility upon the insurance company. Then it is for the first time we hear that the military are making various conditions and are raising objections. We would have regarded the efforts of the Government of Bombay to retrieve the situation as laudable had they been more explicit in the earlier years and had they pursued the lines suggested by popular representatives. We can quite understand that the General Member cannot bear to refer to the outspokekn and able report made by Mr. Manu Subedar lest he would be called upon to answer the irrefutable logic of that report. It is wrong for the Government of Bombay to think that the opposition to the Back Bay is political. One set of businessmen after another have gone into this question and have as a result become wiser and sadder. They have invariably warned Government to go very cautiously and yet here is a Government, which has not the courage to accept the only conclusion which is forced by the disclosures, viz., that it is futile to reclaim any more land. If the loss, which has been incurred, can be modified by a few lakhs of rupees, it is not worth modifying it if operations have got to be kept going for very many years to come. The uncertainties of the future vitiate every esimate which they have put, and they condemn such estimates out of their own mouths in so far as they are over-optimistic. There is the living example of the Bombay Improvent Trust whose outlays for acquisitions have not been excessive, whose lands are located advantageously, many of them in crowded parts of the city and are spread out at many centres. Yet this body has had to face huge deficits and its future finances are going to cause very grave anxieties. In these circumstances for the Government of Bombay to reclaim any lands with a further outlay of 1 1|2 to 2 crores of rupees, lands whose public need has not been definitely demonstrated, is to indulge in a speculation, and such speculation with public money is the most abhorrent of all activities on the part of any Government in the world. Nor can it be supported on sanitary grounds, a new but weak prop invented by the bureaucrat who will not admit that he is beaten.

We express the general view amongst the citizens of this province that Government estimates and assurances with regard to the Back Bay are unsatisfactory and unreliable because of the disclosures which have come to light in another section of their activity, viz., the housing scheme. This scheme was launched out by descriptions of the prevailing slums in Bombay and aimed at nothing more than the creation of new tenements for working-men. Houses have been built for the workers by commercial concerns as well as by local bodies in various parts of the world. Here at all events nobody can claim that there were any Buchanans or Lewises to put matters wrong, and yet in this Department the whole of the cotton cess except four lakhs of rupees is being absorbed and still there is a heavy deficit. Between ten and twelve thousand rooms built at public expense are lying vacant while the slums continue to exist. The construction and the management of the chawls have all been handled in an unsatisfactory manner and all round the credit of the Government of Bombay as capable of handling business issues in a business-like manner has suffered irretrievably. In view of this we cannot think that any sensible man will give his support to the Government of Bombay continuing further activities for the next six or seven years and thereafter to manage the development and the sale of plots thus prepared. For whom are these plots required? Whoever has asked for them? We are quite sure that the Government will not be able either to sell the number of yards which they expect, or to secure the rates which they expect, and should this disaster overtake the province, it is inevitable that the finances of the province would be put into a hopeless mess for two generations more.

The policy of the Government of Bombay has brought into relief the danger to which any community is exposed when it finds that the power of the purse is in other hands than those of the true representatives of the people. The dreams of the officials are not the dreams of the people, the sentiments of the officials are not the sentiments of the people, and the pride, which now impels the Government of Bombay to carry through as much of the Back Bay Reclamation as possible, is not the pride which is shared by the population. It is the pride of the overlord who feels hurt that his designs have miscarried and that his programme has failed and who in his chagrin is bent on pushing through as much of the scheme as he can so as to avoid the stigma of utter incompetence. We would urge on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay not to show himself to be so weak-kneed and so indifferent to the trust which has been put into his hands as to be misled by the officials. The scheme, which the Government of Bombay have put forward, ought to make them ashamed of themselves. If they desire the real good of the taxpayer, they must suspend the scheme. Having suspended the scheme, the foreshore will still continue to belong to Government and the wall will be there, and should there be any real demand for land at any time, it would be then right to talk about retrieving the losses. If the losses are going to be retrieved by further demand for land, let the demand appear first, but any premature action of the kind now proposed by the Government forcing these programmes can only connote their desire to maintain their prestige. Of what avail is the prestige of a Government if it can be maintained only at the sacrifice of the permanent good of the province? Where is the romance of education and sanitation and all the other sweet jargon with which in this country officials seek to deceive the public when on crucial issues they shrink from truth and they fail to adhere to the right path? Whatever the sins of Government may be in the matter of the Development Department, the Council has rightly disclaimed all share in them by accepting Sir Joseph Kay's motion for a reduction of the grant but we cannot too strongly condemn the action of the Muslim and Non-Brahmin members who helped Government to defeat Mr. Lalji Naranji's token motion and thus prevented the Council from completely vindicating its self-respect.

THE NEED FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL

In the long and laboured reply which the General Member made to the debate in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Sukkar Barrage Scheme he could not suppress his chagrin that he was really embarrased in regard to several matters in connection with the progress of the works, matters which he could not fully elucidate. He gave vent to this chagrin by his remark that his critics were simply "wasting time" in futile discussion but the public is grateful to these very critics because in its eyes the discussion has been, indeed, very valuable. It is an illuminating and significant commentary on the Government's desire to keep the Legislature in the dark about the details of the Scheme in spite of their protestations to the contrary that the General Member could be induced to promise the representatives of the people only a small committee of a few of them "who should forthwith proceed to Sind, examine the work done and report to the House their findings." This is not the kind of committee the public want in order to secure the fullest information about the manner in which the Scheme is being carried out. They want a committee with well-defined powers of control and supervision, a Committee which will be entitled to make every kind of inquiry it thinks fit in regard to the financial side and the progress of operations of the huge undertaking at Sukkar. The Government of Bombay are aware themselves how great is the necessity of constantly scrutinising the estimates of the Scheme. They have made already the damaging admission that they have not been able to exercise the necessary amount of such scrutiny by their indenting for an "expert" to do the work. When the Secretary of State for India sends out this expert, his employment will be another heavy charge upon the estimates. While the Government are willing cheerfully to tolerate this addition to them, they are reluctant to accept the suggestion for an effective control of the Scheme by the Legislature. The latter will be stultifying itself if it allows itself to be browbeaten in this manner. It must press for a committee of control and supervision whose existence alone can be a guarantee to the tax-payer that his money will not be wasted as in the case of Lloyd's Folly.

HINDU-MUSLIM CULTURAL CONTACT.

It was a happy idea of the authorities of the Muslim University of Aligarh to invite Mr. Srinivas Iyengar to address the students. No less happy was the subject, "Cultural Contact," which the President of the Congress chose as the theme for his address. Much has been said recently by the enemies of Indian freedom and, alas, also by Hindu and Muslim fanatics about the various points of difference between the two communities, but, unfortunately, not sufficient attention has been paid to the two vital things which, in the ultimate analysis, form the main ingredients of a nation—namely, a common motherland and a common culture. No one who knows anything about Oriental culture will hesitate to endorse Mr. Iyengar's strong repudiation of the popular conviction that cultural differences between Hindus and Muslims are too fundamental to allow them to come together. Mr. Iyengar rightly characterised this belief as a psychological disease, which had sprung up owing to the pernicious propaganda carried on through the Press and on the platform by a certain section of the people to further their own ends. An important cause of this disease to which Mr. Iyengar referred is the present system of officialised education which practically ignores the rich heritage of Oriental culture of which Hindus and Muslims are the common inheritors. The Muslim University of Aligarh has done something to restore Oriental culture to its right place in the educational system and a pleasant feature of its working is the encouragement given to Hindu students to avail themselves of the facilities provided by it. It was this pleasant factor which prompted Mr. Iyengar to characterise the system of education of the Muslim University as fully national, barring its appellation, in view of the fact that 300 Hindu students are at present partaking of the training imparted to Muslim students and are coming under the same discipline and inhaling the same healthy atmosphere which to his mind is the essence of nationalism. The Benares Hindu University also keeps its door open to non-Hindu students, but the number of Muslim students taking advantage of it is very small and we whole-heartedly echo Mr. Iyengar's wish that its authorities will see that a greater number of Muslim students are admitted and that its system of education is so moulded as to suit the requirements of both the communities.

SAKLATVALA SPEAKS OUT.

OPEN LETTER TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

SCATHING CRITICISM OF KHADDAR MOVEMENT.

UNDO PAST MISTAKES.

Dear Comrade Gandhi,

We are both erratic enough to permit each other to be rude in order to freely express oneself correctly, instead of getting lost in artificiality of phraseology.

I realise the khaddar movement as it stands is not entirely your virtue or vice, but your ardent and enthusiastic followers have added much to or subtracted from your intended programme. However the world must guide itself by practical results.

Several of your enthusiastic supporters have assisted me greatly by criticising me openly in the public press. Unfortunately my present nomadic life with a very heavy programme of work in every town I go to prevents me from carrying on my correspondence or journalistic work. However these several critics have effectively replied to each other and one had contradicted the other and each one has tried to prove a different case on your behalf. You may not be responsible for creating this confusion. But I consider you are in duty bound now to clear it. Let us understand openly whether the Charka movement is or is not an attack upon machinery, upon physical sciences, upon material progress. If it is so, then it is a most damaging disservice to our country and must be stopped. If it is not so, then your ardent followers ought not to be allowed to believe that it is so.

WANTED A CLEAR LEAD.

Is it or is it not a protest against artistic development on uptodate lines, irrespective of geographical or national considerations as to their source? What is art but a free display of human taste, both instinctive as well as acquired? One of your critics maintains that your movement was to drive away western fashions etc., and when I discovered that the khaddar production was doing nothing of the kind, another critic blames me as if I was suggesting that it should try such an impossible as well as harmful procedure. In view of this confusion, you ought to give a clear lead that you would like every modern article of life in all forms of designs eastern or western or mixed to be produced in khaddar.

FEEBLE ECONOMIC ARGUMENT.

As to the economic argument that khaddar adds to the earning power of the agricultural worker, I consider this to be a feeble case altogether. It is pointed out to me by a newspaper correspondent that if I had seen the great ocean of khaddar in India in 1921 and 1922 and the tremendous enthusiasm of people at that time, I would not have ventured upon the criticisms that I am now making. That is perfectly true, but this conclusively proves that my criticism now is fully justified, and that all that ocean of khaddar and all that enthusiasm has dwindled if not disappeared on their merit or demerit, long before I came here and offered my criticism. It is the duty of every sincere public man in India to find out how and why this tremendous enthusiasm was created, how and why it died out and how far the fault or the mistakes of your followers have been responsible for this state. The present condition of affairs demands a criticism and not condemnation of criticism. The methods adopted by other countries of organising labour and peasantry and guiding and leading the workers in factories or farms to obtain their rights have produced far more benevolent and efficient results in human life than the two annas-a-day charka movement will ever do. The Government schemes of canals, scientific manuring, carrying on agricultural work by machinery will add ten times more to the economic prosperity of the peasantry than the charka, but you have already described this Government to be Satanic. Let us have a clear idea as to your position in this matter. Is a person adding to the economic value of the poor peasantry a friend or an enemy of the poor? I want you to put one question to your own conscience irrespective of public articles—had you come out in this country after the general failure of your attempts to free Indians in South Africa from political and civic slavery, and after the mess you made with some young Indians in London in drawing them into some direct or indirect service of war, would India have given you any importance, would Indians have allowed you to take the political leadership, would India have poured in lakhs of rupees in response to your demands if you had said that you wanted all this only for the purpose of adding 2 as. a day to the income of barely 3 per cent of Indian peasantry? Were not all these great powers laid at your entire disposal because you made a definite political promise and allowed the people at least to believe that you had some plan or method which would quickly within a limited period of less than 2 years, give to India political freedom from the British yoke? Now where do we stand with regard to the primary object of the charka movement and its position to-day? Are you shifting your limit of 2 years to 4 years or to 20 years or to 200 years? Do you suggest that a rise of 2 as. income say of the whole population is a process which is going to drive the British out of this country, or do you suggest that a still higher figure will have to be reached? Did you believe this Government to be Satanic because it brought poverty upon the people, did you then believe that this poverty could never be cured before the Satanic Government was overthrown? Do you now believe that you can improve the economic condition of the people without removing this Satanic Government or without any reference to politics, or, have you suddenly come to the conclusion that the immediate poverty of the people has touched your heart so much that you launch out into that problem of life and have made up your mind to ignore the problem of existing political slavery of the country?

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

Reverting to the economic value of charka, it is the admitted experience of the whole world that out of all handicrafts in competition against machinery, hand-spinning is of the least economic value; hand-weaving, embroidery, carpentry, shoe-making or making of any kind of foot-wear etc. have a much higher value. If you would look at the Parsee Girls' Industrial Home in Karachi or a still more splendid institution of the Hindu Orphanage at Surat namely the Hardevram Vakil Hindu Orphanage, you will realise how the earning power of helpless poverty-stricken people can be improved by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 a day. I clearly see that such crafts cannot be taken up on a large scale by all villagers whereas hand-spinning can. But why do you persevere in hand-spinning with superstitious adherence, and why not introduce alongside of it other more profitable handicrafts for a few persons in each village, if economic salvation is your present object?

You are not teaching the people to wear more clothes than before, your own example would rather lead them to wear less. At the same time you are teaching more people to produce clothes, and how can you fail to realise that you are robbing Peter to pay Paul, and while you are improving the economic condition of some, you are doing it at the expense of others. Sensible economists, socialists and Trade Union Organisers have, within a short period, increased the economic earning of their followers by more than a 100 per cent; they have taught their followers to use more food, more furniture, more clothes; they have thus created great demand which has taken away the burden of man from the land, and have left the land workers more prosperous than before. You are afraid or unwilling to follow this natural and sensible course which is of course very convenient to a few rich manufacturers, merchants and zemindars who grow rich by starving millions of people. You are freely receiving gifts from these selfish rich in order to carry on work in the opposite direction of increasing the economic value of workers in industries or on land. The poverty of the population on land can easily be remedied, instead of being played about with, by bravely fighting the causes which directly produce such poverty such as the un-natural and unjustifiable rights of the zemindars over God-created land and low wages of agricultural labourers.

Thus I say that if you had not put forward political claims, you would never have acquired the power and opportunities which you have, and if you had purely economic aims, you are standing against the economic interests of the masses and in favour of the interest of the wealthy classes by deliberately non-co-operating with and indirectly obstructing the work of those who would bring about an economic regeneration of the people along lines that have proved successful in all parts of the world.

You have raised the objection against western methods of organising labour on your mistaken notion that such a process would introduce class war and that acute oppression of capitalists over labour does not exist in India. In both these theories you are entirely wrong. Those who organised labour had not created class war. Modern system of production, commerce, and finance produces class war, the parties in which are the capitalists and the workers. Those who organised labour are doing nothing but the great moral work of helping and strengthening

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Notes of the Day

Spreading The Doctrine.

The newspapers from China give a far better and more composite idea of the real situation in that country than can be gauged from the propagandist accounts of British Press agencies. According to one Chinese journal, for example, the situation last month in regard to the collection of the sur-taxes was very intriguing. It summarised it as follows: "Edwards won't work: Aglen won't quit." We do not know that it has improved but one thing is certain and that is the increased amount of contempt and derision with which Chinese Nationalism regards the British attempts again "to set themselves right" in the eyes of the Chinese merchants. When the "Daily Chronicle" of London wrote a long article pointing out how there was "the crying need" in China for pro-British propaganda and how the Baldwin Government's policy provided "good material for a pro-British doctrine," Reuter obligingly cabled a lengthy summary of it to the Chinese papers. The "China Courier" published it with the following remark: "Comment upon this will have to be held over until to-morrow. The Editor fainted upon reading it—Associate Editor."

The Broken Pledge.

Nearly three years ago in reply to a question by Sir Pheroze Sethna in the Council of State asking whether "the Indian Legislature would be consulted should it be proposed to transfer Aden to the Colonial Secretary" the Government of India gave an assurance that before a final decision in the matter was arrived at "the Indian Legislature would be given an opportunity to express its opinion." This pledge given to the Legislature has been wantonly broken. It was only through some casual remarks of the Commander-in-Chief in the Assembly last week that that body first heard of the "fait accompli" of the transference of the military and political control of Aden to the Colonial Secretary. It can, in fact, hardly be called a transference, it was a cool appropriation of a territory which since 1839 has formed a portion of the Bombay Presidency. Nothing brings out more vividly the humiliating position of India as a dependent part of the Empire than this high-handed treatment meted out to her. The Legislature is to be asked to vote a sum amounting to £250,000 for the civil administration of Aden. It is its duty to express its strong resentment of the manner in which it has been treated.

Another Burden.

A heavy financial burden will be saddled on India by the "Indian" Navy Bill which the Baldwin Government propose to get through the House of Commons this session. What the Bill proposes is clear from the report of the Committee upon whose recommendations the measure has been formulated. The main idea of the Bill is to develop a strong naval centre in the Indian waters for purposes of Imperial Defence at the expense of the Indian tax-payer. India does not want this kind of navy. While the popular representatives have repeatedly made it clear that they want naval training ships and the development of a truly Indian mercantile marine, this new burden of an "Indian" Navy in which there will be no Indian officers or Indian ratings for years to come is to be imposed upon India without her consent. To Mr. Lansbury who asked Lord Winterton whether the Indian Legislature approved of the proposals of the Bill, the latter replied that in due course it would be asked to consider "consequential legislation." In other words it will be told that India has to pay so much more. If the Legislature consents, well and good, otherwise there is the viceregal remedy of certification!

Circumscribed.

There will be a feeling of great pity in this city for that unfortunate individual, the present Sheriff of Bombay who in a lachrymose communication declares how and why he cannot allow the Town Hall to be used for a meeting to protest against the despatch of Indian troops to China. He describes how very much "circumscribed" he is. He is, he warns the public, an "officer appointed by Government." He draws attention to the fact that "his conduct is circumscribed by certain well-defined principles and regulations laid down by Government from time to time." In 1909 the Government enjoined upon the Sheriff "neither to summon nor to preside over any meetings except such as are non-controversial, non-political and intended only to give general expression to universal public feeling." Every public meeting of protest is bound to be controversial and in a large majority of cases political. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is only quibbling when he shelters himself under these Government rules. If he had the courage to allow this meeting to register a protest which certainly voices "the universal public feeling," the Government of Bombay would not have the courage to ask him to vacate his office.

POPULAR VICTORY IN ASSEMBLY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL GRANT REFUSED.

MR. JAYAKAR ON LIMITS OF CO-OPERATION.

LALAJI'S OFFER TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

After the defeat on Tuesday, the Assembly retrieved its fallen position by adopting Mr. Jayakar's motion, virtually refusing the demand under Executive Council.

Mr. Jayakar made a scathing indictment on Government indifference and warned that "the last point has been reached." "If Government do not yield now, we shall have to think of going back and turning to some other methods of forcing Government to yield to the popular feeling."

One interesting feature of the day was the plain talk of Maulvi Mahomed Yakub and Lalaji, which may be termed as the exchange of notes between two communities. The beginning of this change of heart is manifested in the division list.

"MEET STEEL FRAME WITH STEEL FRONT."

(From Our Special Representative.)
NEW DELHI, March 9.

Last evening's defeat for the Nationalist cause in the Assembly has depressed many members. But the depression has been educative in the sense that it is goading them to a very determined effort on Saturday the 12th. It is intended totally to reject the entire currency legislation. But, however, in all probability this attempt at total rejection might not be carried, because a few of the members who voted for 1s. 4d. are not likely to go to the whole length of rejecting the intended currency legislation so it looks as though this legislation is a settled fact. If the Swarajists and the Nationalists had not joined with the Government members in asking for a division last evening, the amendment of Mr. Mehta would have been carried on Saturday, when 3 more members might have come up to Delhi. It is a pity that lack of organisation and a slackening on the part of the Whips should have blasted away what was a sure victory.

After such a disaster, the House met this morning. It was rather a thing House and there were not displayed any enthusiasm or determination. Everyone had an air of "Kismet" about him. Mr. Jayakakr in his speech on the cut of all but one rupee on the travelling allowance of executive councillors did his best to raise the moral worth of Nationalist opposition. He was the master of eloquence, the wielder of rhetoric and withal every inch a gentleman. He reiterated the claims of Deshbandhu Das and in the name of his sacrifices, he demanded the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. He ridiculed dyarchy in a manner that needs must be pleasant to all men who know the colour of life. Many others spoke—and Mr. Yakub, the worthy Deputy-President did a national service by categorically asserting the healthiest interpretation of the question of music before mosques. Lala Lajpat Rai who followed Mr.. Yakub, was in an impassioned mood of indignation, indictment, and appeal. But the three aspects could not fit in a harmonious whole.

MR. JAYAKAR'S AMENDMENT.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9.

The attendence in the House and galleries was thin when the Assembly met to-day to discuss the demands. After question-time, which occupied half an hour, as per previous arrangement, Sir Basil Blackett moved that Rs. 60,000 be granted for the Executive Council demand.

Mr. Jayakar moved an amendment to reduce the demand by the whole amount, namely, Rs. 60,000. Mr. Jayakar contended that the word in the Section 67 of the Government of India Act (the House may reduce the whole demand,) contemplated a reduction by the whole amount. He laid emphasis on the word "may."

After a brief discussion the President said he had given the question his consideration and his ruling was that although the language of Section 67 was misleading, the interpretation that it permitted a reduction of the whole grant would result in the absurdity that all smaller cuts would be ruled out. He had also ascertained what was parliamentary practice. He ruled the motion for the reduction of the whole amount of the grant out of order. Coming to the amendments which reduced the demands to rupee one and less, the President said they were open to objection that they virtually reduced the whole demand, but he would allow them as they were technically in order. The first amendment with that object was given by Mr. Jayakar, who proposed to reduce the grant to rupee one. After him Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and two other members of the Congress Party had given notice of an amendment reducing the grants to 6 pies and less. He did not know with what object these amendments had been given. It was regrettable there was no solidarity amongst unofficial groups which placed the chair in a false position. Although ordinarily the larges' cut would be taken up first in the circumstances stated by the Chair, Mr. Jayakar would be asked to move his amendment.

Mr. Jayakar moved his amendment.—Free Press.

LAST LIMIT OF CO-OPERANION

MR. JAYAKAR'S WARNING TO GOVT.

"I submit the last point of co-operation is reached and if Government does not yield now, we must think of some other form than co-operation," This was the concluding observation made by Mr. M. R. Jayakar to-day in the Assembly on his motion to reduce the demand for R60,000 under the head "Executive Council" to rupee one (virtual omission). In moving his motion Mr. Jayakar said: "I regard myself for the purposes of this motion as a spokesman of the members in this side (non-officials) to convey to Government the feeling in the country over the conduct of Government on the constitutional issue. Since the demand was made on the floor of this House in February 18, 1924, in an amendment moved by the esteemed leader of the Swaraj Party, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Government have done nothing. That motion, which was carried in the House, asked for the summoning of the Round Table Conference to recommend a scheme of constitution for India with due regard to the rights of minorities and after dissolving the legislature to place a scheme before the newly-elected legislature and to submit the same before Parliament for being embodied in the Statute. I may say from my knowledge of the country that it was felt that the Swaraj Party was stating the demand in a very modest manner. I can say with all emphasis at my command that the Swaraj Party did not at all exaggerate the case in 1924. What did Government do to meet that demand? They appointed a departmental committee under the presidentship of Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home Member. They gave stone for bread. It was pointed out by the nationalist section that the terms of reference were too narrow.

CRY FOR CO-OPERATION.

"The minority of the Muddiman Committee recommended that Dyarchy is unworkable and what action has Government taken on the minority report? Time after time the cry has gone forth that they want more co-operation. More co-operation people gave, more co-operation they wanted. What did the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das say in his Faridpore speech? He asked for a real change of heart on the part of Government and that in the fullest sense Swaraj must be granted to us, to come automatically in the near future and towards that he wanted the transference of some real responsibility. If Government had any imagination, they would have clearly understood what this offer of Deshbandhu Das meant. Could the national demand have been stated in a more modest, reasonable manner than has been stated by the Deshbandhu? Government desired that the Swaraj Party and all those who felt like them should go to them on their knees. Government was absolutely wrong in thinking so. The Swaraj Party on their part offered co-operation. They have put their best man in the chair. Some of us (meaning Messrs. Kelkar, Aney and and Dr. Moonje) at the cost of our popularity prepared to offer co-operation further. A few bold, spirits even taking the risk of being regarded as palace-hunters and sycophants offered to offer co-operation to Government. And how has Government treated us? They have made no gesture of co-operation. Further co-operation was offered by the Congress. Look at the way in which the National Congress at Gauhati passed its resolution. It has constructive side to it. I ask the Home Member to read th eresolution and tell me if there are not indications of co-operation in the resolution. Is it possible for honourable and self-respecting men to go further or change all at once? I ask whether my friend Pandit Motilal Nehru has not stepped one inch

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EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN JAPAN

ENTIRE VILLAGE DESTROYED

2275 DEAD AND 3441 INJURED

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Tokio.—Prefectural Governor of Kyoto reports that 2,275 persons have been killed and 3,441 injured in Tango District.

The latest Home office report gives the earthquake casualties as 4,744 of which 1,699 have been killed in Kyoto prefecture and 7,000 houses have collapsed or been destroyed by fire. Vivid particulars of the horrors at Mineyama where it is estimated that over thousand are dead are related by the survivors who state that the whole of the thousand houses comprising the town collapsed at the first shock burying inhabitants in ruins. The shock was immediately succeeded by fires and heartrending cries of victims pinned in burning wreckage were heard on all sides. Another severe shock half an hour later completed the destruction and silenced most of the cries of the wounded and dying. Similar series of events occurred at Amino, a small seaside town where 600 houses were enveloped in the flames which buried the inmates. Police at Amino estimate the dead to exceed a thousand.

GRIM TALE OF WRECK AND RUIN.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Tokio.—Despatches now trickling in over the crippled telephone and telegraph lines indicate that the casualties of the earthquake in dead and injured may reach 5,000, but the figure is largely guess work. The Japanese Home Office asserts that as far as is known only 40 have been killed and 67 injured.

Kyoto.—It is officially announced that the deaths as the result of the earthquake now reach 2,000. The observatory of Osaka states that the earthquake was most severe in Western Japan since 1854. Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe municipalities are rushing out supplies of food, blankets and material to provide temporary shelter for sufferers.

Newspaper correspondents have arrived on the spot, and they report that roads everywhere have crackked, and roadsides are lined with the debris of burned and collapsed houses and dead bodies.

Tokio.—A newspaper at Kyoto publishes a report to the effect that the police are stating that there were 1,000 casualties at Mineyama, and four in the neighbouring villages which have been

NAVAL LIMITATION SCHEME.

CONFERENCE TO MEET IN GENEVA.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Washington.—In the event of the Governments at London and Tokio accepting the proposal for three Power naval limitation Conference, France and Italy will probably be asked to send representatives to the Conference as observers. It is understood that the invitation contains no definite formula for fixing the maximum tonnage limitations of cruisers destroyers and submarines. The purpose of the proposed conference at Geneva will be to explore possibilities of arriving at an understanding on the tonnage limitations acceptable particularly to Britain. In view of the non-participation of France and Italy in the agreement, it is explained that the United States recognises that such limitations of construction as it hopes will be reached must be subject to periodic review in connection with the building programmes of the Governments not participating in the agreement. But it is believed that satisfactory arrangements can if necessary be worked out at Geneva for the annual reconsideration of maximum tonnage limitations for any class of auxiliary ship.—Reuter's Special.

NON-STOP FLYING RECORD.

R. A. F. OFFICERS' ATTEMPT.

RUGBY, Mar. 8.

Two Officers of the Royal Air Force, Lt. Carr and Lt. Gillman, will make an attempt to create a long-distance non-stop flying record. They will leave Cranwell, Lincolnshire, in a 700 horse-power aeroplane fitted to carry over 1,00 gallons of petrol and capable, it is stated, of remaining in air for 48 hours and of travelling at a minimum speed of 100 miles an hour. Officially they will be bound for an unknown destination as far eatswrd as possible. Unofficially they will be making for India and attempting the quickest journey to India.

Air experts think Lt. Carr and Lt. Gillman may reach Karachi, 4000 miles away or perhaps Delhi and that that if they have the very best of luck they may get to Calcutta a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is hoped in any event that they will be able to fly to India in 48 hours. The present non-stop record is 3,345 miles set up last October by French airmen who flew from Paris to Jask, Persia, in 32 hours.—B. O. W.

APATHAN'S REVENGE

SHOOTS AT HUSBAND OF GIRL HE LOVED.

SECURES RIFLE AFTER KILLING BUTLER.

BAGHDAD, Mar. 8.

A remarkable story of a crime committed by a nIndian was told at the Baghdad Police Court to-day. A Pathan servant, employed in a British family, secured his master's rifle and revolver, from the butler's pantry after kiling the butler with an axe which was found embedded in the victim's head several hours later. The Pathan then hired a a carriage in which he drove into the city. Stopping outside the shop of the Indian tailor, who four years ago had married a Baghdad girl upon whom the Pathan's affections were set, he fired several shots at the tailor who escaped with a slight wound. Pursued by a large crowd the assailant endeavoured to escape firing shots at random, and wounded a little girl, but was finally overpowered and arrested.—Reuter's Special.

SUBHAS BOSE'S HEALTH

A QUESTION IN COMMONS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

A special cable to "Forward" states that replying to Mr. Pathwick Lawrence, who asked on Monday in the House of Commons whether his attention had been drawn to a report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Burma Government and his medical colleague, with regard to Mr. Subhas Bose that they do not regard the conditions during the confinement in jail as conducive to the restoration of his health and what action Government proposed to take in the matter, Earl Winterton said that he had seen this report but his noble friend would make enquiry.—Free Press.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO BARRISTER.

MR. S. S. MUKERJEE KILLED BY TRAIN.

RANGOON, Mar. 8.

Mr. S. S. Mukerjee, Bar-at-Law, was run over and killed this mornnig by a local train on his way from Rangoon to Insein near the Okkyin station.—A. P.

UNIFORM VALUATION OF GOODS.

ANGLO-FRENCH INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE'S DECISION.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

The Anglo-French Industrial Conference has passed a resolution, "inter alia," in favour of uniform principles of valuation of imports and exports and international industrial agreements.—Reuter's Special.

GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Washington.—The United States has definitely proposed to Great Britain and Japan that the Three-Power Naval Limitation Conference shall meet at Geneva not earlier than 1st June.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVES' DINNER TO SIR S JACKSON

LONDON, Mar. 8.

The Prime Minister presided at a dinner given by 150 Conservative members of Parliament in the House of Commons, in honour of Sir Stanley Jackson. Messrs: Churchill and Amery, Duchess of Atholl were among the guests. Mr. Baldwin proposed the toast of Sir S. Jackson.—Reuter Special.

RATIFICATION OF OPIUM CONVENTION OF 1925.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Geneva.—In the League Conneil, today, Sir A. Chamberlain observed that only a few states had ratified the Opium Convention of 1925, and hoped that the Powers who had not yet ratified would soon do so. Dr. Benes thereupon announced that Czecho-Slovakia had just ratified the Cnvention.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP CONTESTANTS

New York.—Ireland, Germany, Denmark and Mexico have challenged for the Davis Cup.—Reuter Special.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

SIR J. KAY'S "CUT" MOTION CARRIED.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S TOKEN CUT

The opposition which was busily mobilising, was able to inflict a crushing defeat on the Government, when Sir Joseph Kay's cut motion came up before the House. The motion was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Lalji Naranji then moved a token cut of one rupee to protest against the Development Scheme. He said that Mears Committee had found the authors guilty and it was for the House to pronounce the sentence. However, the motion was defeated.

MOHAMMEDANS AND NON-BRAHMINS TO GOVT. RESCUE.

As expected the opposition parties in the Bombay Legislative Cuncil had mobilieed their forces on Wednesday with a view to deal with the Government effectively. After the interpellations had gone through, the House at once proceeded with Sir Joseph Key's cut motion asking a reduction of Rs. 20.27000 from the total expenditure on development scheme.

HOME MEMBER'S HUMOUR.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, the Home Member, boldly ran to the succour of his colleague, the General Member. The Home Member tried his best to humour the House by playing the role of a poet. He carried the members off their feet when he declared, in flattering tones, that Back Bay was one of the most beautiful plots on the face of the Globe. In his opinion, it was a shame and a scandal if the reclamation was not completed.

Sir Joseph Kay gave an emphatic reply to all the arguments advanced by the Hon. Home Member. He showed his unwillingness to be deluded by the same old self-assurance the Government were giving.

In his reply, the General Member went on harping on the same tune.

VERDICT OF THE HOUSE.

The motion was ultimately put to vote. The General Member pressed for a division and it was granted. 68 members voted for the cut and 26 against. The motion was declared carried. The non-official European members and most of the Mohammedans voted for the motion. Among the nominated members, Sir Vesantrao Dabholkar marched triumphantly into the Government lobby.

A TOKEN CUT.

Mr. Lalji Naranji then moved a token cut of one rupee, with a view to condemn the Government policy in connection with their development schemes. A big debate ensued in which many members of the opposition participated. Mr. Lalji Naranji's criticism was extremely pointed and scathing. He declared from the top of his voice that the verdict of the House upon the Development Department was the verdict of guilty. He accused the Government of having squandered 6 crores of rupees on a variety of mad schemes.

The Hon. General Member's reply was a melancholy tale of severe misfortunes. His eloquent attacks on the mover of the motion betrayed a little petulance. He warned the House that the motion was a direct censure upon the Government and the House should think twice before voting for it.

UNEXPECTED VOTING.

The token cut motion was then put to vote and declared lost. 34 members voted for the motion and 54 against. All the Mohammedans with the exception of four and all the non-Brahmins with the solitary exception of Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri District) marched into the Government lobby. Needless to say that all the nominated members with the exception of Mr. S. C. Joshi who preferred to be neutral, voted with the Government. The Government carried the day to the utter shame and humiliation of the whole of the Presidency.

The Hon. General Member then moved a total grant of Rs. 44,82000 for various development schemes and got it carried. In the course of a few hours, the Government sustained a great defeat and achieved a greater victory.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

After full 18 days, since the session started, Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, the Deputy President of the Council, got the opportunity of occupying the Presidential chair only for a few minutes.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(Wednesday was the second day for discussion on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and most of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council were in their places when the proceedings commenced. After the questions and answers had been gone through, the House at once proceeded with Sir Joseph Kay's Cut motion.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District) supported the cut motion. It was unfortunate, he said, that the minority report was not paid attention to. The absence of the Swarajist members was taken advantage of in getting the Majority Report adopted. The speaker regretted that the real culprits were allowed to go scotfree while Mr. K. F. Nariman who laboured ceaselessly for the interests of the Presidency, was taken to the court. He was emphatically opposed to the further reclamation of Block No. 6.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, in his reply to the criticism, considered at the outset, the two points that had been raised by Mr. Winterbotham in the course of the debate. He told the House that it was not possible at that stage to say definitely whether the dredger would be ready for work in October or not. They were making every effort to get the dredger ready by that time. Referring to Mr. Winterbotham's second point, the speaker informed the House that dry-filling would be very much more expensive and Government were not intending to try it.

The Hon. Home Member created a sensation in the House when he stated that there were a number of considerations other than financial ones, that tempted the Government to undertake the gigantich scheme of Back Bay Reclamation. He was willing to admit that the finances of the Presidency were in somewhat difficult condition, but he assured the House that the condition would not remain unaltered. It was recognised, the speaker continued, that there was a very great congestion in Bombay and more open lands were wanted. It was further recognized that it was necessary to improve the sanitary condition of the city. Would anybody deny, the Home Member asked, that thousands of poor people in the City were rotting in slums and dingy places for want of open lands? would anybody deny that there were many middle-class men who were living in insanitary conditions and could not get necessary excise so very necessary for mind and body?

The speaker then tried to meet the argument that the reclaimed lands would only go to the rich and the poor would not be benefited in any way. He conjectured that rich people would move to the new declaimed areas and consequently less rich people would shift to the places vacated by their rich brethren. That was a consideration, he emphasized, that ought to appeal to everybody.

Mr. Lalji Naranji:—How are poor people going to get money to buy new lands?

The Hon. Home Member very skilfully avoided reply and proceeded with his argument. He assured the House that Government would provide land for play grounds when the expected area was reclaimed. The speaker surprised the House when he related his experience that the condiitions of trade and commerce in Bombay, were improving day by day.

Mr. C. N. Wadia: (Bombay Millowners' Association). What authority is there to say that the conditions are improving?

BOOM TIMES AHEAD.

The Hon. Home Member readily prophesied that sooner or later there would be boom times in the city of Bombay. The sale of all the reclaimed area would take another 20 years and there would be a great demand for open lands as the time went by. The population of Bombay, he said, was nearly 13,00,000 in the current year and it was increasing every year by quarter of a lakh. The Home Member asked the House to imagine the great congestion that would be caused by the increase in population after a period of 20 years. There was, indeed, a need for more lands in a city like Bombay whose population was every day increasing.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson then referred to the argument maintained on sanitary grounds. It was a well-known fact that the rising of malaria was checked at a

(Continued on page 9.)

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO CHINA.

MINISTERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

PLEA FOR SETTLEMENT WITH SOUTHERN GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons the Financial Secretary to the War Office introduced the Estimate of £950,000 for the despatch of troops to China, covering expenditure up to 31st instant.

Mr. Clynes, on behalf of the Labour Party, said the Opposition called for peaceful negotiations, and Col. Wedgwood urged Government to come to a settlement and recognise the Southern Government as the Government of China.

£950,000 ESTIMATE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

In the House of Commons, introducing the estimate of £950,000 for the despatch of troops to China covering expenditure upto 31st March Mr. Douglas King, Financial Secretary to the War Office, pointed out that out of 1,518 men of the Army reserve called up to bring up units of the Shanghai Defence force to its strength only four failed to respond. (Cheers.) He expressed the opinion that it was very creditable to the military, civilian and Board of Trade staffs concerned that the force was sent to a place 10,900 miles away and landed within two months from the day the first orders were given. The whole movement was carried out with very little fuss and no ostentation. We might be proud of the way in which the War Department had carried out its duty. (Cheers).

MINISTERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Clynes, in re-stating the Labour Party's policy in China, declared that the opposition had never attempted to negotiate with any one in China. That was the responsibility of Ministers. (Conservative Cheers). The Opposition called for peaceful negotiations and there was not a single objectionable word dangerous to the national interest in any statement by any one authorised to speak on behalf of the Opposition.

Mr. Looker (Conservative) and Rt. Hon. Macpherson (Liberal) supported the Government's policy.

NO SANCTION OF ASSEMBLY.

Commander Kenworthy, opposing the sending of troops to Shanghai, asked whether the wealthy Shanghai Colony and municipality were going to contribute to the cost of the force. He remarked that troops were being sent from India without the sanction of the Assembly, and it looked very much as if we should have to pay for it.

Col. Wedgwood urged Government to come to a settlement and recognise the Southern Government as the Government of China.—Reuter.

LATER.—The Shanghai estimates were carried by 303 votes to 124.—Reuter.

GOVT'S PRECAUTIONS NOT EXCESSIVE

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Sir Laming Worthington Evans said that the Government had been advised that their precautions were adequate and not excessive. There was nothing provocative in sending troops to China. He hoped there would be no attack on them. They would have sufficient force at Shanghai not to invite attack, and if there was no attack they would certainly not be used. Government was satisfied with the double course they had taken, namely, willingness to negotiate and protection of British nationals. They were willing to negotiate on terms that had been made public whenever there was a Chinese Government willing and able to continue those negotiations. Meanwhile Government intended to give protection to their nationals.

The Shanghai estimates were carried by 303 votes to 124.—Reuter.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS

RUGBY, Mar. 8.

Answering a number of questions relating to Shanghai Mr. Locker Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the British Consul-General there had been empowered if he thought fit to carry on any negotiations which might be necessary with either of the contending forces.—B. O. W.

14TH INFANTRY BRIGADE COMMANDER.

LANDS IN SHANGHAI

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Shanghai.—Colonel Sir James Burnett of Leys, Commander of the Fourteenth Infantry Brigade, has landed here from the steamer "Karmala" with his headquarters staff and two sections of armoured cars. It is understood that he will command the west sector line taken up by the British troops on 25th February, and Colonel Commandant Sangster with the Jhansi brigade so holding the north sector.—Reuter.

RAILWAY STRIKE SPREADING

TROOPS JOIN IN SKIRMISHES

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Shanghai.—The Labour agitators' efforts to procure Railway strike are being greatly assisted by the conduct of Shantung troops who are assaulting railway staff and interfering with the normal running of services. The result was that only two trains left for Nanking yesterday.

General Changtaungchang has transferred the Russian division of 7,000 equipped with armoured trains for Pukow for tactical reasons in the event of successful Southern drive against Manking.

Mob entered and looted native custom house and customs club at Wuhu, a treaty port on Yangtse. Foreign women and chidren are going to Shanghai and men are standing by to withdraw if necessary.

A message from Hankow says that a party of Chinese soldiers at Wusueh 20 miles from Kiukiang seized a British steamer. A destroyer later intercepted and brought it back to Hankow and landed troops under an escort in the concession.—Reuter.

A NATIONAL DISASTER

BOMBAY'S CONDEMNATION OF ASSEMBLY DECISION

THROW OUT THE BILL.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is already affected by the unwise action of the Legislative Assembly in throwing off the amendment of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in regard to the 18 pence Ratio Bill. The political leaders and financial magnates unanimously condemn the action of the Legislative Assembly and particularly the Indian members of that body.

DON'T SLACKEN AGITATION.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. H. P. Mody said:—"It is a shame that the Assembly should have defeated the amendment and confirmed 1/6 ratio. I have nothing to say about the motives of the men who voted with Government on this issue but it is certain that they do not represent the popular opinion at all. The whole thing has been very cleverly managed by the Government and they have succeeded for the moment. It would be a great mistake, however, to slacken the agitation on the question and if the Currency League, which has done such a meritorious work during its short career, is supported by intelligent and educated people throughout the country, as it deserves to be, it would be able to do a vast amount of educative work and create a body of opinion which Government may find impossible to ignore much longer.

Mr. Jamnadas Morarji, a leading stock broker, said the only remedy for India was now to introduce gradually gold currency but when there was no room for 1/4 gold basis he doubted if Government would make room for gold currency even by gradual process. The cotton mills shares had already come down by Rs. 10 to 15 and people expected still further fall owing to the unwise action of the Assembly. The real effect of 1/6 ratio would be felt after two or three years when unemployment is increased and industry is crippled.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, said he received the news with great regret and considered it a national disaster.

Another financial magnate who wished to remains annonimous said it was no doubt a victory of the Government but it would be better to wait and see if the Bill as introduced by the Hon. the Finance Member is approved of or thrown off at the last moment.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN KENYA COUNCIL.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Nairobi.—The new Legislative Council was opened to-day by Mr. Dhenham, the Acting Governor, in the absence of Sir Edward Grigg in England. Mr. Denham announced that Royal instruction had been received to provide for nomination of 4 Indians as only one candidate stood in the election and they would have fresh elections at the end of the year for all the five seats.—Reuter.

DELEGATION TO THE LEAGUE.

QUESTION OF INDIAN LEADERSHIP.

SIR P. SETHNA'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

DELHI, Mar. 9.

Sir Pherozo Sethna moving his resolution in favour of the appointment of an Indian to lead India's delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations at the next subsequent sessions recalled his previous resolution on the subject. He also recalled Mr. Das's reply last year that Government hoped to appoint an Indian to be the leader.

LOW MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. S. R. Das opposing recalled that on the last occasion he had said that Government had not yet made up their mind. He regretted that on this occasion he was unable to say anything more than he had already said. He was however prepared to say that Government had sympathy with the purpose of the motion. He was sorry he could not accept the resolution and he would be sorry also to press the question to a division and would therefore advise the member to withdraw his motion with the satisfaction that the majority of the delegation last year consisted of Indians, who numbered four against two Englishmen. Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Mr. Desikachari, Mr. Khaparde made speeches supporting the resolution.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy said he proposed to remain neutral.

The Council then divided and the resolution was carried by 25 votes to 18. Sir Arthur Froom, Sir John Bell, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Mr. Gray remained neutral. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

18D. EXCHANGE

HOW IT AFFECTS AGRICULTURISTS

BOMBAY, Mar. 9.

As a result of a narrow victory of the Government in rejecting Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment to clause four of the Ratio Bill, that 1.063 tolas gold shall be equivalent to Rs. 23|14|4 only, the same being in terms of one shilling and four pence ratio, the local Silver market has declined by Re. 1|4. Similar depressing effect is also noticeable in weaker quotations of gold and cotton too.

The general opinion among businessmen here is in favour of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment, as they believe that the exchange ratio of 1s. 6d. is ruinous to the agriculturists tending to reduce their reserve capacity by 12 1|2 per cent. Stabilization of exchange has much to do with restoring confidence in trades, but it should not be at the sacrifice of national pursuits.

The Finance Member admits that the stability of exchange and prices means more perhaps to the agricultural community than to anybody else in India. Circulation of currency has much to do in stabiliznig the exchange of a country and most of the countries, who had increased their paper currency during the last March are now returning to gold standard. But we do not find actual appreciation of their currency in any of the countries which have returned to the gold standard recently. People having financial interests are in a vast majority in this country and most of them after mutual consideration favour 1|4. Nobody likes the appreciation of rupee, without returning to the gold standard, and it is doubtful, whether the 1|6 exchange will be maintained profitable as is fondly believed by the Finance Member, when actually we will have gold token as our currency.

FORTH-COMING KUMBH MELA.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS & FUNDS

BENARES, Mar. 9.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, President and Secretary of the Allahabad Seva Samiti, have issued an appeal for 1,000 volunteers and Rs. 40,000 to look after the pilgrims going to Hardwar in connexion with the forthcoming Kumbh Mela which is occuring there after a period of twelve years. Volunteers will be required to work from April 1 to 17th.—Free Press.

RENEWAL OF GRIEVANCES

PRISONERS RESORT TO SATYAGRAH

BARISAL, Mar. 9.

The Satyagrahi prisoners in the local jail have resorted to Satyagraha as a protest against the renewal of grievances. It is reported some prisoners who have been released are refusing their names.—Free Press.

ONLY REMEDY FOR INDIA'S ILLS.

ORGANISATION OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS.

COMRADE "SAK'S" APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

"This is the psychological moment, you miss it, and you miss every thing. Our appeal to the Indian National Congress is that the Congress should take up the work of the organisation of workers and peasants of this country. The strength and the force that would be behind that strength and authority to enforce the countrys' demands could come only through the structure that would be built by the organisations of every section of the workers in this land,—factory workers and agricultural labourers and every other department of labour, on the lines of the modern Trade Union methods, as other nations are doing. When you speak of national freedom, you should think of the freedom of the workers first; and your nationalism is the duty that you owe to other similar nations labouring under the same conditions as you do. Organise your workers and peasants for your political and economical emancipation." In this strain and with words to this effect did Comrade Saklatwalla address a large audience at Matunga on Tuesday night, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappor presiding.

The lecturer of the night did not arrive at the place of meeting until about an hour of the appointed time. The large audience was in anxious expectancy and in spite of the rather unreasonable hour of the night, not a soul stirred out lest it should miss the opportunity of hearing the Communist Member of Parliament. The "Comrade" arrived at the place of the meeting a few minutes to 10 and he was received with cries of "Bande Mataram" and enthusiastic ovation. Much time was not taken by either Mr. Jivraj Nensy or Mr. Velpibhai in introducing the speaker of the night who was loudly cheered when he rose up to address the meeting. He spoke for well about one hour and a half. Instead of the resonant oratory and the urging emotionalism which characterised his speeches, his lecture was of abstract logic, and argumentative. It has to be admitted however that he made the best impression on his hearers. Logical as was his speech, it was also most convincing and full of irresistible driving force.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

Mr. Saklatwalla's was a masterly exposition of the spread of Imperialism and the imperialist domination of weaker nations. The cause for such a state, he said, was the poverty and the low standard and cheapness of labour in those countries. The only remedy for the political emancipation of India was the proper organisation in a scientific and calculated manner of the labouring millions, and co-operation with other Nations who were organising likewise for a common purpose—the dislocation of Imperialism. The enemies of British Imperialism were the people of this country and the workers in England; and it was, therefore, perfectly logical for this country to join the British workers to get rid of the rule of Imperialism.

Here the speaker quoted a Gujarati proverb which meant "when two elephants fight each other, the thing that suffers is not the elephants, but the ground on which they fight" and thus pointed out that by directing their retaliation against the British workers who were also fighting British imperialism they were jeopardising their own cause. The suppression of the coal workers of England would mean exploitation of other avenues of supply. The coal mines of South China and of Calcutta would gradually become the centre of capitalistic activity, and British Capital would flow in this country under a charitable cloak of expanding the industrial resources of India. This would mean starvation for the workers of England and perpetuation of foreign domination for India. if this state of things happened, as he, with prophetic accents, declared it would by 1930,—if they in this country did not wake up betimes,—then the new capitalist would exploit the workers with some better amenities and wages and put him against India. So tremendous was the strength of Labour, exclaimed comrade "Sak" that it could make and unmake nations.

"SAK" AND BOYCOTT.

There was a misunderstanding about his statement, that he was opposed to foreign boycott, proceeded the "Comrade". But this was a misconception. He explained that boycott was a legitimate weapon. It was also the most effective weapon for political and economic emancipation. His only contention was that it was foolish and absurd to say that it was a non-violent weapon. In his opinion it was the most violent of weapons that could be conceived of to gain one's object, inasmuch as it amounted to political or economic retaliation involving a steady, though gradual, process of starvation of the workers of that country against which such boycott was directed. He would justify boycott, but he could not reckon with the idea of mere sentimentalism characterised in such a move and pious expressions accompanying it. He said they could boycott by all means, but let that also be followed by courage and boldness, of asserting that it was a political retaliation and that it would not be recalled unless the rights demanded were acceded to. Then again boycot should be calculated and scientific. This then could not be, unless there was a calculated and scientific organisation of the workers and peasants behind it. "Organise Labour" concluded the "Comrade", "as that alone could win the nation's rights."

B. N. RY. STRIKE CALLED OFF.

ASSURANCES OF DOING JUST

DEPUTATION TO GO TO DELHI.

APPOINTMENT OF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE TO BE URGED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President Bengal-Nagpur Railway Labour Union wires from Kharagpur that the Deputation of the Union which waited upon the Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway yesterday has decided to call off the strike.—A. P.

KHARAGPUR, Mar. 8.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union wires:—

The following resolutions were passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union: This Extraordinary General Meeting of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union held at Kharagpur on March 8th resolved that after the statement made by the President the strike be called off without prejudice to the stand taken by the Union on November 11, 1926, as stated in the memorandum presented to the Agent. This extraordinary general meeting of the Union deputes the President and the Vice-President to proceed forthwith to Delhi and represent to the Government of India that it may constitute an impartial committee of enquiry to go into all matters as stated in the memorandum to redress the grievances of the employees at an early date.

SAFETY OF PASSENGERS ENDANGERED.

In announcing the decision of the B. N. Railway Labour Union deputation which waited on the Agent of the Railway yesterday to call the strike, Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Union, says that in view of the fact that the pilgrim traffic for Doljatra Kumb-mela has yet to be organised, the safety of travelling public has been greatly endangered and that authorities have begun to realise that men must have been enduring great suffering. The Union Deputation thinks there is no need for further sacrifices on the part of the strikers.

The administration and the Government have been assuring the men of their intentions to do justice. It has, therefore, been resolved to call off the strike.—A. P.

IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF WORK

CALCUTTA, Mar. 8.

The Agent Bengal-Nagpur Railway issued the following communique to-day:—No definite decision has so far been communicated to the Agent by the President of the Indian Labour Union as to the view taken by the Deputation of the replies given to them at their interview with the Agent on Monday afternoon, but it is understood that the Agent's decisions have been explained to a meeting of the workmen at Kharagpur and that they have decided to resume work on Wednesday morning.—A. P.

AGENT'S NOTICE TO RESUME.

CLERICAL STAFF STRIKE.

KHARAGPUR, Mar. 8.

With a view to settle the disagreement between the Hindu Sabha and the Labour Union leaders, Swami Biswantantla came here yesterday.

AGENT'S NOTICE TO RESUME.

The Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, has issued notices to all permanent employees requiring them to resume duties before the 10th instant after which date, new men would be appointed in their places.

CLERICAL STAFF STRIKE.

The Vice-President, Gakradharpur Labour Union, wires that all members of the clerical staff struck work to-day.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST COMMUNAL OUTBURST

HABIGANJ (SYLHET), Mar. 9.

As a result of the communal tension, proceedings under section 107 Cr. P. C. have been taken by the Magistrate against eleven leading Hindu members of the Bar and fourteen Muslims to execute bonds of Rs. 1,000 each to keep the peace for one year.

The immediate cause for this action is stated to be the apprehension on the part of the authorities that there may be a disturbance during the coming "dol".—Free Press.

MOTION TO REDUCE LAND FORCES REJECTED

LONDON, Mar. 8.

In the Commons to-day in the course of the debate on Army Estimates Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labourite, moved that in the interests of place and economy and in order to inspire a national confidence and security other than by large standing armies, Britain should in the Preparatory Commission for the Geneva Disarmament Conference initiate proposals for an international agreement on the reduction of land forces.

Capt. Douglas King, Financial Secretary to War Office, replying agreed that the reduction of land forces was only possible by an international agreement including all nations that were not represented in the Geneva Conference: for instance Russia with a standing army of 650,000 and an organised subsidiary forces of nearly nine million.

Mr. Greenwood's motion was rejected by 223 votes to 108.—Reuter's Special.

RETURNING MEN DISALLOWED TO WORK.

VIZAGAPATAM, Mar. 9.

Under instructions from the Central Union, Kharagpur the local strikers offered to resume work last night and this morning but the Assistant Traffic Superintendent is reported to have refused permission. The Local Union has wired to the Kharagpur Central, Unoin for instructions.—A. P.

The annual general meeting of the Gaud Saraswat Samajik Samooh of Barodr kas held lately in hte bungalow of Mr. K. G. Deshpande, presided over by Mr. B. N. Patkar,. The institution has complete its four years, and it has been formed to help the poor in matter of education and to promote social feeling among caste-fellows.

CORPORATION STANDING COMMITTEE

NO REDUCTION OF WHEEL TAX

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to the report of the Special Engineer Tansa Completion Works in regard to the progress made during the quarter ending 30th September 1926. It stated among other things:

All Anchor blocks required to counteract the action of the tidal waters in the Bandra Creek have been constructed aong the rubble bank in the creek.

The construction of the house has been completed. The work of the installation of the Chlorination Plant and of the construction of a Chlorination Cylinder shed was in progress.

The total amount spent during the period under review amount to Rs. 10,21,700. The total expenditure incurred from the commencement of the Tansa Completion Works to 30th September 1926 comes to Rs. 5,00,33,917 approximately.

NO REDUCTION IN WHEEL TAX.

The president and Hon. Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoria-Owners' Association in a letter dated 21st August 1926 stated that the business was going from bad to worse and prayed for reduction of the wheel tax from Rs. 88 to Rs. 63 per year. When the matter came before the Standing Committee several amendments were moved for reduction as far as Rs. 70 but they were all lost and the present rate was agreed to by a majority of votes.

REPORT OF CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I invite the attention of the Bombay Municipality, the Standing Committee and all councillors to the fact that the Corporations of Calcuta and Madras have in their employ shorthand reporters for reporting the proceedings of the meetings verbatim, as is done by Government with regard to the proceedings of the Legislative Councils. It is a pity that the premier Corporation does not deem it necessary to consider the utmost necessity of having the proceedings of its meetings on record reported verbatim. Is it to be taken that this Municipality is wanting in good speakers Far from it. Will the Bombay Municipality follow the system in vogue in Calcutta and Madras in the matter of reporting the proceedings of its meetings?—

ONE INTERESTED.

Yours, etc.

ANOTHER GOVT. DEFEAT.

(Continued from page 7.)

very great cost. A large staff had to be maintained for that purpose by the Bombay Municipality. In his opinion, if the reclamation of Block 6 were not completed, there was likelihood of the danger of malaria.

BEAUTIFUL OUTLINE.

The Hon. Home Member waxed eloquent when he described, rather at some length, the beautiful outline of Back Bay.

It would be a scandal and a shame if the reclamation worg left in an unfinished and unjustly condition.

WANTED CHEAPER LANDS.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar was the first and the only non-official member to oppose the cut motion and fall in with the argument advanced by Government benches. The speaker wanted cheaper lands and that was why he favoured the reclamation of Block 6.

....

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS.

Mr. C. N. Wadia rose to support the cut motion. He was not prepared to attach any great importance to the estimates and forecasts prepared by Government. Personally he had suggested to the Government the appointment of a Committee of the Citizens of Bombay and he would still like to adhere to that suggestion. The speaker called for an immediate clossing down of the reclamation work.

....

A JUGGLERY AND A DELUSION.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai. (Bombay-South) was at a loss to know where exactly the Presidency stood. The figures supplied by Government were to him a jugglery and a delusion. He wanted to know in specifi terms the exact area of each Block, the cost on its reclamation and the price it would realize. The speaker warned the House that by the time the reclamation had fully gone through the debt of the Presidency would be fourfould.

At this stage the closure of the debate was moved and accepted.

SAME OLD SELF- ASSURANCE

In his reply, Sir Joseph Kay complained, that the assurance given by the Government, were unfortunately left unrealized. Government were again giving the same old self-assurance year after year.

He further complained that the dredger was not a standard machine. In the arguments advanced by Government benches, he found nothing that would justify any further reclamation on the Block 6.

COMPLETION OF BLOCK 6.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was as conciliatory in his reply as a Government member could be. The Government, he said, were committed to reclaim Blocks No. 1, 2, 7 and 8 and they had decided to complete those blocks. The issue before the House was very clear and it was whether Government should proceed with the reclamation of Block 6. Government recommended that they should be allowed to complete Block 6. It was, moreover, the intention o fthe Government to connect Block 6 with Block 2.

GRADUAL RECLAMATION.

The speaker argued that Sir Joseph Kay's Committee had worked out the estimates for the completion of Block 7 and had come to the conclusion that it would entail a loss. The Committee had, therefore, dropped the idea of reclaiming Block 7.

Coming to the question of sanitation, the Hon. General Member informed the House that Government had appointed a special officer to look after the sanitation of reclaimed areas and that was why thsoe areas could be preserved in healthy condition. That officer again was supplemented with a Committee and the whole establishment was costing Rs. 35,000 a year.

CHEAPER LANDS.

The General Member said the main argument of the opposition was that there was 85,00,000 square yards of land ready for sale in the city and there was no necessity of any more unsaleable lands.

He contended that that argument did not hold good in the case of reclaimed areas.

He assured the House that Government would abide by their verdict.

MOTION CARRIED.

Sir Joseph Kay's motion asking a cut of Rs. 20,27000 in the expenditure under the head "Development Schemes" was then put to vote. The Hon. General Member pressed for a division and it was granted. The result showed 68 votes in favour of the proposed cut and only 26 votes against. The motion was consequently declared carried.

Mr. Lalji Naranji then moved a token cut of one rupee in the total expenditure over Development schemes. He made it clear at the outset that he was moving that motion with a view to give opportunity to the House to express their opinion on several schemes of development as the suburban and housing schemes. The speaker maintained that the report of the Mears Committee had equal application to the whole Presidency. He put before the House that the loss on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, was estimated by the Government at 3 crores of rupees. But that was not the only loss. There were several colossal losses on various schemes of the Development Department. The speaker concluded that from Sir George Lloyd down to the Engineer, all who participated in the reclamation scheme, were responsible for the huge financial loss. The verdict of the Mears Committee was a verdict of "Guilty". The Assessors had pronounced their verdict and it was for the House now to pronounce the sentence. The House also had expressed its verdict when Sir Joseph Kay's cut motion was carried by it.

FAILURE OF HOUSING SCHEME.

Mr. Lalji Naranji then went on to the Housing Scheme and proved that it had also ended in a failure. The Housing Scheme was responsible for a clear loss of 2 1/2 crores of rupees. It was really deplorable that such a mad scheme was being carried out in the name of the tax-payers. In the suburban scheme, the total loss was estimated at Rs. 1 crore and 10 lakhs. In short, the Government had made a bungle of 6 crores of rupees in various schemes costing 12 crores of rupees. The speaker then ruthlessly criticised the Government policy in carrying out those schemes in the teeth of popular opposition.

6 CRORES SQUANDERED.

Mr. C. N. Wadia supported the token cut motion. He was sorry to find that the same story seemed to run throughout the development schemes.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar opposed the motion to the surprise of his party and the whole House.

Mr. R. D. Bell, in his reply, defended the Government policy.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar said he would have supported the cut, were it confined only to Suburban Development Scheme. He could not support the motion as it stood.

Mr. Lalji Naranji answered the arguments of Government Members and said that they had failed to convince him. He made clear that his motion was not meant as a vote of censure on the Government but it was intended imply to vindicate the honour of the House.

VOTE OF CENSURE.

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir could not understand the purpose of the motion. In spite of Mr. Lalji Naranji's assurance, he said that the motion was nothing but a censure on Government. He tried to assure the House that Government did not rob the poor cultivators. Referring to the suburban development scheme he admitted that the prospects were bad and the bargain was a ruinous one.

MOTION LOST.

The token cut motion was then put to vote. On division 34 members voted for the cut and 54 against. Majority of the Mohammedans and non-Brahmans definitely marched into the Goverment lobby. The motion was declared lost.

The Hon. General Member then moved the total demand of Rs. 44,82000 (original demand minus Sir Joseph Kay's cut). On being put to vote it was declared carried.

The House then rose for the day.

It meets on Thursday at 1 p.m.

Division on Sir Joseph Kay's cut motion asking reduction of Rs. 20,27000 from the total expenditure on "Development schemes".

(AYES 68).

Mr. Abdul Latif H. H. Khan, Mr. J. Addyman, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Allabuksha W. K. H. Umar, Dr. B. R. Amdedkar, Mr. H. J. Amin, Mr. R. S. Asavale, Mr. N. A. Bechar, Mr. M. G. Bhosle, Khan Bahadur Bhutto, Sirdar Biradar, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. P. R. Chikodi, Mr. G. A. Dagumiya, Mr. Daudkhan Saleboy, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. J. B. Desai, Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, Mr. L. M. Deshpande, Mr. M. K. Dixit, Mr. A. Dugnid, Mr. Gulam Nabi Shah, Mr. M. D. Gilder, Mr. F. G. Ginwalla, Mr. N. R. Gunjal, Mr. Gulam Mohamad Isran, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Mr. Jan Mohemad Khan, Mr. D. A. Janvekar, Mr. H. I. Jitekar, Mr. V. N. Jog, Mr. W. E. Jones, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kaley, Rao Bahadar S. T. Kambli, Mr. M. D. Karti, Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. M. S. Khubro, Mr. R. F. M. Laghari, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, Mr. N. G. Majumdar, Mr. Mir Mohemad Baloch, Mr. W. S. Mukadam, Mr. P. J. Murzban, Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik, Mr. B. R. Nanal Mr. Noor Mohemad, Mr. F. Oliveira, Mr. A. C. Owen, Mr. B. G. Pahaljani, Mr. G. I. Patel, Mr. J. R. Patel, Rao Saheb D. R. Patil, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolo, Mr. Lakhichand Rajmal, Mr. S. A. Sardesai, Mr. Sheikh Ab ul Aziz, Mr. A. D. Sheth, Mr. H. Shivadasani, Dr. P. G. Salunke, Mr. V. A. Surve, Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan, Thakor of Kerwada, Mr. J. P. Thornber, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. G. L. Winterbotham.

(NOES 26.)

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, Mr. Balak Ram, Mr. R. D. Bell, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Mr. K. S. Framji, Mr. J. Ghosal, Sir Gulam Hoosein, Mr. W. Hatch, The Hon. J. E. B. Hotson, The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Khansaheb A. M. Mansuri, Mr. J. R. Martin, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Mr. J. Monteath, Sirdar G. N. Mujumdar, Mr. H. L. Painter, Mr. A. E. W. Peary, Mr. F. W. Petch, The Hon. Mr. G. B. Badhan, The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Mr. J W Smyth, Mr. I. H. Tannton, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. G. Wiles.

Division on Mr. Lalji Naranji's motion for a token cut of one rupee in connection with "Development Schemes."

(AYES 34).

Messrs. H. J. Amin; M. G. Bhosle; P. R. Chikodi; Dandkhan Salebhoy; B T. Desai; Rao Saheb D. P. Desai; Messrs. L. M. Deshpande; M. K. Dixit; M. D. Gilder; F. J. Ginwalla; N. R. Gunjal; Jairamdas Doulatram; Haji Ebrahim Jitekar; V. N. Jog; Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale; Messrs. M. D. Karki; Lalji Naranji; Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji; N. G. Majmudar; Mir Mohamed Baloch; W. S. Mukadam; Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik; B. R. Nanal; B. G. Pahalajani; H. V. Pataskar; G. I. Patel; J. R. Patel; R. G. Pradhan; Rajmal Lakhkichand; A. D. Sheth; H. B. Shivdasani; V. A. Surve; J. C. Swaminarayan; and C. N. Wadia.

(NOES 54).

Messrs Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan.; Maulavi Rafiuddin Ahamed, Allabakkahs Walad Khan; B. R. Ambedkar; F. G. H. Anderson; R. S. Asavale; Balak Ram; N. A. Bechar; R. D. Bell; Khan Bahadur Bhutto; Khan Bahadur Bijarani; Sirdar M. K. Biradar; Messrs. S. K. Bole; D. R. H. Browne; Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar; Dewans Bahadur Harilal Desai; A. Duguid; K. S. Framji; J. Ghosal; Sir Gulam Hoosein; Gholam Nabi Shah; Messrs. G. W. Hatch; J. E. B. Hotson; B. V. Jadhav; Khan Bahadur Jan M. Khan; Khan D. A. Janvekar; the Hon. Cowasji Jehangir; Mr. W. E. Jones, Rao Bahadur S. T. Kumbli; Messrs. M. S. Khuhro; A. M. Mansari; J. R. Martin; the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta; Mr. J. Monteath; Sirdar G. N. Mujumdar; Messrs. P. J. Murzbon; Noor Mahomed; H. L. Painter; E. W. Peary; F. W. Petch; the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan; the Hon. J. L. Rieu; Messrs. Sayed Munavar; Sheikh Abdul Aziz Abdul Latif; S. J. Zunzarrao; J. W. Smyth; P. G. Solunke; I. H. Taunton; The Thakor of Kerwada; Mr. C. W. A. Turner; Rao Saheb R. V. Vandekar; Messrs. G. Wiles and G. L. Winterbotham.

LLOYD'S BARRAGE.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL.

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Bombay Council on Tuesday:—

DACOITIES IN BOMBAY.

Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the number of dacoities committed in the city of Bombay during 1926; (b) the total value of the booty stolen by the dacoits; (c) number of dacoities traced; (d) what caste did the dacoits belong to; (e) what amount was recovered back from the dacoits and returned to the proper owners?

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (a) 2.

(b) Rs. 12,274 (c) 1, (d) I European, 1 Hindu and 4 Mahomedans. (e) Property valued at Rs. 1,481.12-0.

THE SATHE-PARANJPYE SCHEME.

Mr. K. S. Firodea (Ahmednagar District): Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to bring into effect the resolution of the last Council to pay the teachers of the Primary Schools according to the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: The question is being considered but it is as yet too early to make a statement on the subject.

LLOYD BARRAGE.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram (Eastern Sind): Will Government be plessed to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction have refused to forward the applications of temporary engineers for employment in other departments unless they first resign thier present appointments; (b) if the reply to (a) is in the affirmative, the reasons for adopting this unusual procedure never followed in other departments; (c) when Government propose to put the temporary engineers in the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction on the permanent list; (d) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the authorities of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction to follow the same course adopted by the heads of all Government departments with regard to applications by their subordinates for appointments outside the department?

The Honourable Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: (a) Yes.

(b) The Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction cannot be used as a mere stepping stone to other employment. It would be impossible to carry on these works unless Government is assured of a fairly lengthy service being rendered by efficient men on the temporary staff. (c) Not in the near future. (d) No.

ENHANCED ASSESSMENT.

Mr. S. C. Joshi: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have received complaints from the land-holders and khatedars of Rajapur and other talukas in the Ratnagiri District regarding the very heavy enhancement in the revision settlement of these talukas? (b) If the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, their decision in the matter?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) Some complaints have been received.

(b) These complaints were carefully considered by Government, who came to the conclusion that there was nothing in them to justify any modification in the orders already passed. The Collector was instructed to inform the petitioners accordingly.

SIND JAGHIRDARS' ASSOCIATION.

Syed Muhammad Kamil Shah (Jagirdars and Zamindars, Sind): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have received a memorial from the Sind Jaghirdars' Association, through its President Mir Hussain Buksh Khan, with regard to the enhancement in the water rate charged to the Jaghirdars in Sind and the increase under the Local Boards Act of the cess for schools and roads; (b) if so, what action they have taken in the matter?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: (a) Yes.

(b) After full consideration, Government have denided that no alteration is necessary in the orders already passed in the matter of the levy of hakabo rates and of local fund cess on jagir lands in Sind.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL GRANT REFUSED.

(Continued from Page 7.)

further in order that we may offer co-operation on honourable terms?

"Look at the past six weeks records in the Assembly. Take only one instance. A charge was made from this side of the House that Government were showing false surpluses under guise of inflated ratio. I should have thought that a charge like that should have been met in the House.

The Finance Member rose to say that he had answered it in the House and the Council of State.

"UNTOUCHABLE" SUBJECTS.

Proceeding, Mr. Jayakar stated that the reply was insufficient. Charges were made from their benches and any Government which valued its reputation above its votes in the House should have met that charge in a satisfactory manner. The gravemen of my charge is that Government have not in any manner met the nationalists of the House. They have gone on taking advantage of our devisions and they are entrenching themselves. Far from giving co-operation, the tide has gone the other way with the result that the Government of India is most strong as yesterday's voting has shown.

LIMIT REACHED.

"While people have gone on talking of offering co-operation, Government have ingenuously gone on taking advange of every opportunity to make their position stronger and stronger. The result is that to-day we feel, Sir, there is no reality in this House. I am a Maratha and our people go on pilgrimage every year. To me it is nothing to go on pilgrimage of asking more boons. But how long is this to go on? Does Government believe that we should go on our knees as my friend Mr. Jinnah once put it? I submit, Sir, the last point of co-operation has been reached. I know we are powerless because we are divided, because we are weak. But so far as it is possible even for weak men to point out—beware of weak men's anger—I warn unless Government change their ways other things may happen in this country." (Applause.)—Free Press.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said in his opinion it was no use co-operating with a Government who were non-co-operating. "I appeal let us bury the hatchet and meet the steel frame with a steel front". (applause).

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Belvi described the reforms as a sham in spite of the mock parliamentary expressions used by the members. He contended that either India should have been treated like other Dominions and given full self-government or ruled openly on the strength of brute force. Government had not responded to any demand of the House. He asked his leader Pandit Motilal to print and distribute Lala Lajpat Rai's and Mr. Jayakar's speeches which were the best reply to the doctrine of co-operation. (Applause).

CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

Sir Basil Blackett replied first to Mr. Jayakar's complaint.

He then used the opportunity of speaking briefly on the constitutional point. The motion was to omit the vote for travelling expenses.

Mr. Rangaswami: No. your travelling is not votable.

Sir Basil added that members of the Executive Council did not receive a travelling allowance but had tour expenses. That was why in spite of the amendment of the Government of India Act of two years ago, they were votable. If the cut was carried public interests would suffer.

It was true the Central Legislature did not possess complete responsible Government but he maintained that there had been an enormous change in the extent to which the people's representatives could and did influence every action and policy of the Government.

Mr. Goswami said the Executive Council was the quintessence of the Government of India and hence this constitutional protest against the travelling expenses of the Executive Council. Parliament had perpetrated a fraud on the Constitution of India by making non-votable the whole of the Lee Commission Grant. India was robbed by manipulation of the currency and exchange. India did not want Swaraj with a mortgaged India. There was a conspiracy between Government and European vested interests to take as much out of India as was possible, before she got even the frame work of responsible Government.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar said that though technically the motion aimed at the reduction of the establishment charges, virtually it was directed against the Executive Councillors whose salaries were non-votable. Government of India had failed to defend Indian interests and take the nationalist view, whether in matter of financial concern or otherwise. There was no responsibility to the Legislature, and indeed responsibility was impossible to locate between Provincial Governments, Government of India and the Secretary of State. They know it in practice in the case of passport difficultics for certain persons. He contended that want of education had not stood in the way of any country's advance. Multiplicity of language did not bar South Africa from getting self-government. India's protection by Britain was in Imperial and not Indian interests. As for the electors responsibility what did it mean? Liability to take consequences? If a wrong member was sent the electors would reap the benefit of of it. He for one would strongly oppose the present system of Government. "Yesterday we were asked to vote for 1/6 because it was the de facto ratio. To-day we are asked to vote for Government because it is the de facto Government." (Laughter). I refused to do so yesterday and I will not do so to-day. No national ought to be grateful at the sacrifice of her political liberties." (Applause).

Col. Crawford opposed the motion of Mr. Jayakar, as it prevented lesser cuts being moved in order to discuss minor questions connected with this head and also because there was a danger in forcing the Governor-General to certify the grant.

CONDITIONS FOR CO-OPERATION.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub supported the motion with the reservation that the interests of minority communities must be safeguarded as outlined in the resolutions passed at the All-India Muslim League in 1926.

Proceeding Mr. Yakub read the terms of the guarantee given to non-Muslim nationals in Turkey.

Mr. Joshi asked if Mr. Yakub would be satisfied if those provisions were introduced in Indian Constitution for Mussalmans. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Yakub: Yes but how. Can I be sure when a Hindu leader like Lala Lajpat Rai says as he is reported to have said on another occasion that Hindus should not give Mussalmans more seats in the Councils and that the Lucknow Pact was a mistake. (Lala Lajpat Rai asked Mr. Yakub to quote him correctly).

Mr. Yakub: Sir, Lalaji is reported to have said that "he could not understand those Hindu leaders who said that they must have Swaraj at any cost. What would they gain by Swaraj if they lost their own identity. (Cries of hear, hear). He did not want the Hindus to be destroyed."

Sir Abdul Qayum: It means, that if it is not a Hindu Raj then they do not want Swaraj.

Lala Lajpat Rai: I entirely repudiate that suggestion.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub: However, Sir Mussalmans cannot be blamed if by their being poor in numbers, in education and in wealth they ask for protection of their lives and interests. Place us in the same same position in which non-Muslims are in Turkey.

Lala Lajpatrai: Much more.

Proceeding Moulvi Yakub read the resolutions passed at the Muslim League to show the fundamental conditions necessary for co-operation between Hindus and Mussalmans. When he referred to communal relations Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed interjected with "Oh, the question of music before mosque" is a religious matter.

LALAJI'S OFFER.

Lala Lajpatrai congratulated Maulvi Muhamed Yakub, Deputy President on his speech. Muslims were perfectly right in doing all they could to safeguard their interests but a similar right should not be denied to the Hindus. He wanted neither Hindu Raj nor Muslim Raj but Indian Raj. In fact no communal Raj was possible to-day, and they must develop in a manner as would secure them a lasting Indian Raj. He admitted that the authors of the Lucknow Pact drew it up in absolute good faith, but it was a short sighted policy and was responsible for the existing poison in their relations. (hear, hear). He at once assured Mr. Yakub that every right conceded by the Turks to their non-Muslim nationals would be conceded to Muslims in India and even more (applause), but while Muslim minorities should have adequate protection against the Hindu majority, the Hindus and Sikhs shoud have a similar protection in the Punjab and elsewhere.

Mr. Yakub:—You will have it.

Lala Lajpatrai said it was a matter of right and justice. The real question was of terms and safeguards. These must be settled but they must not be such as would in the name of protection of interests entirely debar the evolution of self government. He welcomed particularly Maulvi Yakub's pronouncement on the question of music before a mosque, and declared that any one who played music before a mosque with the intention of disturbing prayers was not only a lunatic but a criminal (applause) and wherever music had been played from times immemorial and Muslims disturbed the procession that too was criminal (applause in which all sections of the house joined). Let Government and non-officials evolve a scheme to Eliminate this. The Muslim Leagues resolution was not the final word. It was a basis for discussion, and they were already having conversations on the subjects.

He was supporting the motion not to urge on the Royal Commission the demand that had been previously put forward. He supported this annual protest against a system of Government which he considered as irresponsible, arbitrary and autocratic which had in no sense improved on the relations between the Rulers and the Ruled (applause). He offered to come to a settlement both on the Hindu-Muslim question and between the rulers and the ruled.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, March 9.

Mr. Batanaswamy said he was in sympath with Mr. Jayakar, but he would not be able to vote with him in the form in which his amendment stood.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate, Sir Alexander Muddiman said, "Sir, I find the greatest difficulty in replying to the debate that you have heard to-day for the variety of points dealt with by it. It would have been more appropriate to raise the constitutional issue on the resolution which has the advantage of stating specifically the issued on which the House is asked to vote. In reply let me affirm here and now once more as I have done often that it is a delusion to think that swaraj can be granted by a stroke of the pen. It must evolve out of the people themselves. (Congress cheers) No National Government can be created as with a magic wand. If you want a National Government that will and can function, it must be built up and cannot be had by a stroke of the pen. If this is understood, I think friend of the wholehogger type and we shall get nearer to each other.

I shall now deal with another class of speakers of whom I can take Mr. Jayakar as representative. It was an able and moderate speech in which Mr. Jayakar put the case. It has been suggested that one way to wring swaraj is to make it as uncomfortable as possible for this side of the House. Let me say that it is not the method which can work. Let me remind the House of the proverb that if you have to live with the crocodile, make friends with the crocodile. Let me assure the House that a little kindness to this side of the House will win more than all violent language.

Coming to the issue raised by the amendment to which no member has referred to namely, grant of touring expences of the Executive Council, I ask that mercy be shown and the demand granted (cheers).

The House divided and carried Mr. Jayakar's amendment by 65 to 56 votes.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

MR. JAYAKAR'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The Assembly adopted Mr Javakar's motion virtually refusing the demand under the Executive Council by 65 votes to 56 - A. P.

DIVISION LIST.

The following is division list on Mr. M. R. Jayakar's motion virtually refusing the demand under Executive Council which was adopted in Legislative Assembly to-day by 65 votes against 56.

The following 65 voted for the amendment:

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar; Mr. Jogiah; Mr. Prakasam; Mr. Nayudu; Mr. Duraiswami Iyengar; Mr. Shanmukham Chetty; Mr. Achary; Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar; Mr. Seshayyangar; Mr. Sarvotham Rao; Maulvi Murtaza; Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Ayyangar; Mr. Jayakar; Mr. Jamnadas Mehta; Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas; Mr. Kelkar; Mr. S. N. Haji; Mr. Belvi; Mr. Jinnah; Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas; Mr. N. C. Chunder; Mr. Goswami; Mr. Amarnath Dutt; Mr. B. C. Roy; Mr. K. C. Neogy; Mr. Lahiri Chaudhury; Pandit Motilal Nehru; Mr Mukhtarsingh; Pandit Kunzru; Mr. Ranga Iyer; Pandit Malaviya; Mr. Birla; Mr. Sherwani; Mr. Ismail Khan; Dr. Hyder; Maulvi Muhammad Yakub; Mr. Yusuf Imam; Mr. Kidwai; Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava; Lala Lajpat Rai; Dewan Chamanlal; Mr. Dewan Chamapial; Raja Ghazanfarali; Khan Sardar Karlarsingh; Sardar Gulabsingh; Mr. Narayan Prasadsingh; Mr. Gaya Prasadsingh; Pandit Nilkanthadas; Mr. B. Das; Mr. Ambikaprasad Singh; Mr. Siddeshwar Sinha; Kumar Ganganand Sinha; Mr. Ramnarayansingh; Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan; Maulvi Muhd. Shafee; Dr. Moonje; Sir Harisingh Gour; Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra; Mr. Anatique; Mr. Phookun; Mr. Srischendra Dutt; Mr. Matin Chaudhury; Mr. U. Khim Maung; Mr. U. Tok Kyi; Mr. Aney; and Mr. Joshi.

The following 56 voted against the motion:

Dr. Macphail; Mr. Sykes; Mr. Cocke; Sir Victor Sassoon; Dr. Shuharwardy; Mr. Ghuznavi; C. H. Md. Ismail Khan; Mr. Anwarulazim; Mr. M. K. Ahmed; Mr. Moore; Sir D'Arcy Lindsay; Col. Crawford; Mr. Gavin Jones; Sir Zulfiqarali Khan; Md. Nawas Khan; Rajah Raghanandan Prasadsingh; Mr. Chalmers; Mr. Lamb; Sir Alexander Muddiman; Sir Charles Innes; Sir Basil Blackett; Sir B. N. Mitra; Mr. Bhore; Mr. Graham; Mr. Young; Mr. Howell; Sir Ganen Roy; Mr. Parsons; Mr. Dunett; Mr. Shanker Rau; Mr. Coatman; Mr. K. V. Ayangar; Sir George Paddison; Mr. G. Ayyangar; Mr. Allison; Mr. Haigh; Mr. Donavan; Mr. Nasiruddin Ahmed; Mr. Keane; Mian Abdul Aziz; Mr. S. N. Singh; Mr. Greenfield; Mr. Hazlett; Mr. Tonkinson; Sir Bomanji Dalal; Mr. K. C. Roy; Prince Akran Hussain; Rajah Ejaz Rasulkhan; Sardar Jowahir Singh; Captain Kahulsingh; Nawabzada Ahmad; Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Sir Walter Nellson, Mr. Ruthnaswami; Mr. Rajah and Colonel Gidney.—AP.

TRUTH ABOUT CENSURE MOTION

AN EXPLANATION

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

As I wrote in my letter four days ago, there is no talk of any censure motion with reference to Mr. Patel. Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar has issued to the A.P.I., a statement disowning the news. I am glad that it is disowned. I was informed by a very responsible person that some one was thinking of it. It was dropped, and I have myself wired about it, and if now Mr. Iyengar affirms denial, we are all glad over it. But when I first wired about it I had a respectable data. I was within my bounds in working on it, and as soon as I knew that the talk had disappeared I did wire that news too. I have been quite fair and within my bounds.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME FROM TEA SALES.

SIR BASIL'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 9.

Sir Basil Blackett has given notice of the following resolution which will shortly be discussed in both the houses of the central Legislature:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased ot direct that rules relating to the assessment to the income-tax of the income derived from the sale of tea, grown and manufactured by the seller, be amended so as to provide that if owing to the existence of a market for green tea, manufacturing profits can be separately ascertained such profits should be assessed, and that otherwise they should be assumed to form fifty per cent. of the entire net profits."—A. P.

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(3) Before beginning the treatment note your weight and have your photo, and after the treatment get weight and photo again, I strongly challenge that the weight will increase and the complexion will be red.
(4) Whoever will prove these medicines **USELESS**, the amount of Rs. 500 will be rewarded.
(5) Whoever prove in these medicines **RASAYAN** (Some burnt metal) **Rs. 500 will be rewarded.**

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SAKLATVALA SPEAKS OUT.

(Continued from page 6).

the weaker of the two parties in that class war. Those who organise labour always do so deliberately with a view to abolishing class distinction by making capital the common property of all, and by making manual or mental labour the common duty of all. This alone will stop class war, and you who would not assist in organising labour, help in the continuance class war which is going on every day in all industrial countries of the world among which India to-day occupies the fifth and not an insignificant place.

AN ACUTE CONTRAST.

The acuteness with which class war operates upon the wage-earners of India is more than in most of the advanced European countries where, thanks to the organisers of labour, several of the cruelties of class was are being removed. Just look at the palatial houses of any mill owners of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nagpur or Calcutta and look at the disgraceful and diabolical one-room tenements of the poor workers devoid of all furniture, appointments or artistic embellishments. Such acute difference between dwelling conditions of the rich and the poor does not exist in Great Britain, America or any part of Europe where labour is well organised. It is unjustifiable defence of the rich industrialists of India to describe them in the world as endowed with some special virtues, when all the facts of poor people's life proclaims loudly that these virtues are not existent. The personal obsequiousness of the poor workers towards their masters, the utter helplessness before arbitrary dismissals and ill treatment as it actually exists in India every-where is unthinkable in Europe or America where labour is organised and your defence of the Indian master class is an unpardonable mockery of the poor suffering working class. The way in which zemindars khotas and mulguzaries claim by force the labour of their tenants at certain seasons for half an anna a day is a diabolical disgrace to humanity and does not exist in countries where modern agricultural trade unions are existing. That is not all. The class war in India is literally murderous and more cruelly murderous because it is infanticidal. Just analyse the figures of death. The death rate of the adults and specially of the infants in large industrial towns is much more in excess of the normally bad death rate of India. Now kindly follow me in still closer analysis of these figures obtained from municipal Health Officers of infantile mortality of the well-to-do Parsee, Hindu and Mahomedan families in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Calcutta or other industrial towns. You will find that the mortality amongst infants under 12 months of age among the rich would be about 80 to 90 per thousand whereas the infantile mortality in the municipal wards where the factory workers live, would be from 600 to even 830 per thousand. Such a damnable attack upon human life is unknown in those countries where the working classes are organised. To defend such a position is criminal, but for anybody to go even further and to throw dust in the eyes of the world that class war is not operating acutely in India is inhuman and monstrous and I have always felt that through your misguided sentimentality, you have preferred to be one of them. Then take the other important elements of life the—dignity, the consciousness and the self-respect of man, and look at our unfortunate clerks, teachers, postmen and railway station staff etc. The treatment which they are made to suffer and are almost habituated to is a disgrace to human society and the only salvation out of it is efficient labour organisation. Class war is there, will continue to be there till any successful scheme of communism abolishes it. But, in the meantime, not to organise the people and not to struggle against its evil effects from day to day is a doctrine which cannot appeal to any genuine humanitarian.

CHARKHA AND ORGANISATION.

During my conversation with you at certain periods you did not seem to take a definite attitude with regard to the value of organisation of labour and peasants. You emphatically argued that the charka movement was making organisation. I emphatically deny it. There must be conscious and deliberate work of organisation to be carried out for its own sake in a proper scientific manner and for the purpose of our national object with a straight-forward and unconcealed imparting of political consciousness. The same similarity of operation of the working of charka with some vague idea, religious zeal or economic welfare or a great Gandhiji's command does not and cannot do any effective organising work and can not create and has not created any political consciousness. For centuries together millions of men and women in India have been boiling rice, utilising similar quantities of rice and water and conducting cooking operations of a similar nature, doing some industrial work when cooking it and producing food of economic value without buying ready-made food. All these operations surely have not produced any organisation and the work of spinning can never do so any more than the work of cooking.

WHERE GANDHIJI HAS FAILED.

Then we come to the psychological value of the movement. This was great. It began well and it almost became wonderful at a certain stage. But why create a psychology if you do not intend to mobilise the spirit so created, and if you do not intend immediately to form men and women into an organisation for a definite material object while they are under a psychological influence and before that influence passes away? That is exactly my complaint and the bitter disappointment of your world critics against you. You missed an opportunity, and you only opened the eyes of the political opponents of India, and by your inaction after a certain psychology was aroused, you only brought India under a tighter grip of her opponents and made her enslavemens a little worse than before. Not only that, but the position of India worsened that of Egypt and for a time of China and at any rate became harmful in Turkey Persia and Afghanisthan. All these people have a right to complain against us if we bungle our affairs in such a manner as to have an indirect harmful effect upon them. Whatever may be the feelings of some of your ardent admirers, I hope you and I are both agreed that we are both very common and ordinary persons. The political world that lives, works and struggles consciously can analyse you or me with the same completeness as dissecting an ordinary insect. After the year 1900, the world changed from what it was immediately before the year 1900. Before 1900, leaders who gave expression to submission and to legislative hypocricy and worked to build up hopes of salvation on such instrument of legislation were popular leaders, as Gladstone was to the British, or Bismark to the Germans, or Parnell to the Irish or Dadabhai or Pheroz Shah and Surendra Nath to the Indians. By the year 1900, the masses of men got tired and sick and their hearts began to burn with fire. The change came on very rapidly and universally and only such individuals as expressed the burning fire of the heart and the revolt of the suffering human beings were taken as leaders. The first task of these leaders was to express boldly and fearlessly the unexpressed voice of the people. The second task of these leaders was without waiting for the new to obstruct the old with such eficiency as to make it absolutely impossible for the old order to continue to function. The third task was to re-construct and ardously and slowly to build up a new life. Ireland produced a De Valera. He did No. 1 and No. 2 and his people are now bravely carrying on his task No. 3 Russia produced Lenin. He did No. 1 and No. 2 and though his life was short, he led his people on the right path regarding No. 3. Turkey produced Kemal. He did No. 1 and No. 2 and is fortunate enough to be living and vigorous to carry on his task No. 3. China produced Sun Yat Sen. He completed No. 1 and No. 2 and after his death, his well organised and well disciplined followers are carrying on task No. 3. In Italy, though in a contrary direction, Mussolini plays the same individual part. India at that time announced to the world her leader to be Gandhi. You performed No. 1 but you abandoned task No. 2 and so task No. 3 is out of the question and we are so overwhelmed with the disastrous defeat at the second stage of your struggle that our lot to-day is harder than before to attain success over the conditions of the past. Instead of making the past conditions inoperative, they have become more rigorously operative in India and now worse still, the hopes of a future struggle are being continually lessened even by the reversal of the psychological advantage that we had. Your own admission and that of your followers as well as the facts of life make it clear that the psychology and the enthusiasm of the early days has vanished and the readiness of the people to work for the rightful heritage is turned into hesitancy and fear. It is from this point of view that we who observe your mistakes and carefully study your further perseverance into them, that we make bold to demand from you in the name of the suffering humanity of India as well as of other countries that your give your services to humanity in consultation and cooperation with others so as to retrieve the lost position. Pray do not misunderstand me as "attacking" you or wishing for your disappearance from public life. The purpose of this letter is to show to you the faults and defects of your policy and your acts, and, therefore, this letter contains only your defects, but it by no means argues that you do not possess qualities that are estimable and that can be yet of great value. These qualities require no enumeration.

DISPEL SUPERSTITION.

The great psychological wave having once died away, the perseverance of yourself and your immediate desciples in the same direction automatically becomes a degenerate form of the original activities. Here again, you must permit me to speak as man to man.

You have created an influence over our countrymen in the lowest strata of society wider and deeper than anybody else. However, what is your real object? If your object is metaphyaical or religious, your policy should be to cultivate a psychology of obedience and reverence towards you and diffidence in themselves as compared to your greatself. If your purpose is to give your share in the national and political work, your approach to the people should be on terms of absolute equality and your task must be to inspire confidence into them. From this point of view you must stop allowing people to address you as a Mahat[illegible]. I have heard from your many friends that you have never wished this word to be used, and no one really expects you to do otherwise, but that does not mean that you should not or that you cannot suppress it immediately. You can easily refuse to receive letters so addressed and you can easily refuse to attend functions where you are advertised with this appellation. You have only to declare your wish publicly instead of wispering about it to a few friends and the thing will be done. With some experieace of political propoganda and mass mentality, I am speaking to you in earnest that our first approach to the people must be based on the fact that our powers are not greater than that of others. If you go into a bunch of villagers and start out by being called and known as a brother you create a sense of confidence and self reliance in them. If you go to them with a long story first spread by your friends about 11 days' fasting and then with a discovery of yourself as a Mahatma even though the villagers may think about your charka with a superstitious awe they acquire no confidence in themselves and they will only believe that what you say or do is the task of such superior persons and high souls like yourself and not of ordinary mortals. Such a mentality spread wholesale over the country becomes most injurious in the long run. You should rigorously stop crowds and processions of human beings, specially poor women and little children, passing you with folded hands and down-cast eyes. Once you create this phase of abject submission of man to man, no wonder that you should yourself despair of obtaining civil disobedience from your own followers. You now complain that the masses are not ready for any such self-assertion, but even if that were so, your whole procedure is certainly not making them more ready for it.

ECSTACIES OF HERO-WORSHIP.

Then there is one thing that I witnessed at Yeotmal which has hurt me greatly and I had slight evidence of it before. Your work regarding the removal of untouchability is grand in its aspiration, and is not bad in its success as it is generally carried on. However, I strongly object to your permitting my countrymen and countrywomen to touch your feet and put their fingers in their eyes. Such touchability appears to me more damnable than untouchability and I would sooner wish that two persons did not touch each other than anyone human being should be touched by another in the way in which you were touched. The depressed classes were subject to a sort of general disability, but this new phase of a man of the depressed class worshipping the feet of his deliverer is a more real individual depression and degradation of life and however much you may misunderstand me, I must call upon you to stop this nonsense. It is no use saying that you don't like it, it is a matter of your not stopping it when nothing is easier in the world for you than to stop it. You are ruining the mentality and the psychology of these villagers for another generation or two. You are preparing the country not for mass civil disobedience but for servile odebience and for a belief that there are superior persons on earth and Mahatmas in this life at a time when in this country the white man's prestige is already a dangerous obstacle in our way. Politically this career of yours is ruinous and from a humanitarian point of view its degenerating influence appears to me to be a moral plague.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

As regards the organisation of industrial labour, you are not ready to give your share, when we know that your co-operation would be of a higher value in inviting workers to the fold of the Trade Union Congress. You don't realise that by such co-operation you would actually help in preventing many preventible deaths specially of poor innocent babies. Then you go one step further and you use your influence by frequent declarations which discourage others from taking up this most necessary and urgent work. Then at times you go still further and you actually and deliberately fraternise and co-operate with the master class, so as to make the task of labour organisers not only difficult but almost unjustifiable in the eyes of poor workers. You may defend this process whichever way you like, but the experienced world can only say that the exploitation of the spirit of superstition and of ignorance amongst the poor workers at the cost of human lives and their families and for the benefit of the bank accounts of the happy minority that rules the roost. I remember in London we all read the description of your royal reception at Jamshedpur and your acceptance of an address in a steel casket with a purse, as if in that Jamshedpur under feeding, bad housing, under-clothing does not go on, as if deaths which are preventible under modern scientific principles are not daily taking place, as if men were never driven to resort to strike through unreasonable obstinacy of their employers and as if even military operations against workers had never taken place. I have confessed above that I have looked at this picture of your performance with disappointment from a long distance. Comrade! you have to take the world as it is and you have to believe that all the labour world have looked upon that picture with a similar disappointment. Even with all your personal power and success you will not be able to change the great law of wordly life that those who are not with us are against us, and in the name of the working classes I want to call upon you to remember it.

I have put down my candid thoughts in the above paragraphs not with a view to disburden my soul, of personal grievance; I fully realise that I am courting great unpopularity in the eyes of my own follow countrymen whose good wishes and good opinion are as dear to me as to you. What I am really attempting to do is to disburden your mind of a lot of confusion and contradiction and to demand from you in the name of all sufferers not merely that you stop adding to their sufferings but that you come for ward and live with us as a brother with brothers and work with us in a manner and form in which we all consider you to be most fitted and your service to be most valuable. I have already read to you my notes in which I have mentioned what psychological, political and even revolutionary value can be attached to the khaddar movement. I have no prejudice against it and I would even preserve and build upon whatever value it may have for a nation's liberty and life. I attach full copy of these notes again which I am now submitting to the Working Committee of the Congress for a preliminary consideration.

PUT ON PROPER DRESS.

What I want of you is that you be a good old Gandhi, put an ordinary pair of khaddar trousers and coat and come out and work with us in the ordinary way. Come and organise with us (as you alone by yourself have failed), our workers, our peasants, and our youths, not with a metaphysical sentimentality but with a set purpose, a clear-cut and well defined object and by methods such as by experiment are making success for all human beings.

I am not a believer in slavishly obeying persons, prestige or organisations, but I always believe all past efforts and actions have their elements of good of which we can, if we will, build a stronger future. Instead of developing the vanity of making under-clothing or over-clothing a primary object of administration and starting some traditions of a sage of Sabarmati, as an ordinary rough and tumble man making food and clothing secondary and unimportant items that should not require any special thought of you, you would still be able to undo your great mistake of the past and to make for the damage done to India and other Asiatic countries and be one of the successful workers for India as other successful leaders have actually worked for their own countries. Yes, when I have cast my eyes on you, I am not going to take any point blank refusal from you. I know there will be the usual popular cry against me that I ought not to have used such language or such words etc., etc. but I do believe that in an attempt to use artificial polishing in our language, we become as unfair to the addressee as to ourselves, and it is much better policy to say things as we think and as we talk among friends. Therefore before I go, I should like you to get up one morning as from a dream and to say "Yes" and many of us can soon be put together in a good team and set about putting an end to so many deplorable conditions of life in India about which none of us has any doubt.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.)Shapurji Saklatvala.
Madras, The 2nd. February, 1927

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GANDHIJI'S TOUR IN KARNATAK.

MR. KOWJALGI'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Mr. Kowjalgi, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee appeals to his Karnatak brethren as follows:

"Mahatma Gandhi is shortly coming to our Province. His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has led the way by a special invitation to Mahatma to tour his kingdom and be a State guest during his sojourn there. Our Madras brethren, officials as well as non-officials are vying with each other in showing their admiration for the great patriot and practical sympathy for his charkha movement.

You all know that this movement has been separated from the political activities of the Congress and so rendered unobjectionable even to the staunchest loyalist. The whole movement is economic and moral as it stands for giving some work, to respectable but poverty-stricken villagers, in their homes and so save them from the temptation of a town-life or the necessity of going to road-work.

Karnatak is noted for its hopitality from ancient times. It is up to you to uphold this noble tradition. Whatever you pay to Mahatmaji will be helpful in keeping the wolf away from the doors of some of your own provincial brethren and sisters.

I know Northern Karnatak is in the grip of famine. The Government is supine. It is those from us who can afford to pay that will save the situation. By paying to the Das Fund you will be doubly blessed.

The time is short. Karnatak stands pledged to offer one lakh to Mahatmaji for his Khadi work, during his stay in the Province. I appeal to the sisters and brethren of Karnatak to rise to the occasion, sink local differences and cast away habitual indifferences and show to the world that Karnatak is capable of quick, concentrated and united action at the proper opportunity."

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All this is quite good reading. But what effort are we, in India, making towards building up such NATIONAL RESERVES? Well, the Companies are here and insurances are being placed every day. Would it be too much to ask all patriotic businessmen and property owners to pass on their insurance business to the following

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OPPORTUNITY FOR CO-OPERATORS

RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE

MR. SAKLATWALA'S VISIT TO BARAMATI

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARAMATI, March 7.

A joint meeting on behalf of the co-operative institutions of this tract, the local municipality and the Nira Left Bank Canal Agricultural Development Association was held at the premises of the Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank on the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. Mr. Saklatvalla accompanied by the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, C.D., came at about 3-20 p.m. when he was received by the District Deputy Collector Mr. Shaikh, Rao Saheb R. B. Deshmukh, Mamlatdar, Raje Saheb of Malegaon, Mr. Ramset, President of Baramati Municipality, Mr. R. S. Bapat, Assistant Executive Engineer, Mr. Gadgil, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Mr. Shembhekar Hon. Secretary of the Nira Left Bank Canal Agricultural Development Association and Mr. N. V. Nayak, Supervising Officer, Supervisory Union and many other co-operators and gentry of the town. There was an audience of about 200 people present.

Mr. Gadgil introduced Mr. Saklatvalla to the audience, as a Communist member of the British Parliament, who came to Baramati to obtain first-hand information as regards the condition of the agriculturists of this tract.

The Raje Saheb of Malegaon, then read a brief history of the origin and development of co-operative movement in Nira Canal tract starting with the opening of the Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co operative Bank at Baramati in the year 1911, with a view to finance the co-operative societies in the tract formerly served by the Tagavi system by the Government. He further explained how the Branch conducted a regular sale shop for supplying oil-cake and other manures, etc., and selling agricultural produce of the members of co-operative societies and traced the growth of the movement leading to the establishment of a purchase and sale union for Nira Canal societies with its Branch at Nira, in the year 1926. The supervision and control in the beginning was entrusted by a Government officer called the special Mamlatdar, but in the year 1923 the duties were transferred to the Bank and finally in the year 1925 a supervising union was started for supervision and control over the finances of the societies.

Mr. Nana Saheb Datey then read an address to Mr. Saklatvala on behalf of the Baramati Municipality. Mr. Shembhekar then dealt with the present condition of agriculturists in the canal tract and suggested the possibilities of a few methods which would improve their conditin. He suggested that the Government should appoint a committee to investigate into the status of the agriculturists every two or three years, open agricultural schools, introduce drainage system encourage the use of improved agricultural instruments and devise such methods as would ameliorate the condition of the farmers.

EXAMPLE OF RUSSIA.

Mr. Saklatvala in his speech pointed out that manual labourers and agriculturists were in no way inferior to mental workers who were supposed to be the ruling factors in the civilized world. He further said that the labourers could even rule the country provided they all came within the fold of co-operation. He cited an example from Russia where Government, he said was mostly in hands of co-operative institutions which trade with foreign countries and the requirements of the people—who were all of them members of such co-operative institutions—were met with by them. He said that the members of co-operative societies should reserve a portion of their net profits to float big concerns such as starting factories, purchase of costly machinery like steam tractors motor wagons, etc., starting cinema theatres, specially to impart agricultural and sanitary education. He referred to the heavy arrears with the societies by their members, and urged the members to clear them off for sale of their reputation.

After distribution of "Pan" and "Gulab" the meeting was brought to a close.

Mr. Saklatvala then visited the godowns of the Purchase and Sale Union and then visited the Bank where he was shown the financial position of the Branch of the Bank. At about 4-45 p.m. he departed.

"CURSE OF IGNORANCE."

TOMORROW'S CINEMA PERFORMANCE

In response to special request from the social workers of Bombay the Committee of the Bombay Baby Week will show the film." The Curse of Ignorance" at the Precious Cinema tomorrow Thursday at 6 p.m. The performance is open for adults only and tickets will be available at the nominal prices of As. 4, 2, and 1 at the Precious Cinema from Saturday 5th.

It will be remembered that the Baby Week Committee prepared a special film this year adapting an Indian scenario to Brieux's famous book "The Damaged Goods." The Central theme of the history is a domestic tragedy brought about by the evil effects of Venereal Diseases and many side scenes are introduced to carry home to the public the dread results of this terrible scourge of humanity.

The film is essentially a means of educating the public, as it combines dramatic interest with visual instruction. A nominal entrance charge has been kept with a view to giving every one a chance of seeing the film. We hope the public of Bombay will seize the opportunity of showing their appreciation of the efforts of the Committee of the Baby Week and attend the show.

BANDRA ELECTIONS.

THE PROSPECTS

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANDRA, March 8.

Who are to be the City Fathers for the next triennium is the question on the lips of every citizen of Bandra. Candidates are carrying on the election propaganda very briskly. A keen contest is expected. A review of the position, therefore, would not be out of place:—

In the C. Ward, six candidates will be contesting three seats. Here Dr. P. A. Dias is secure of his seat. From the remaining five:

Mr. Paul A. Pereira has greater chances of success than the others, for two reasons, viz. (1) He has gained popularity and attached to himself a large number of friends and well-wishers in his professional capacity; (2) Since the death of Mr. Peter D'Souza, Mr. Paul Pereira has proved an able substitute. The remaining seat will be contested by Messrs. J. P. D'Mello and Thomas D'Mello, and it cannot with any certainty be said which of these three candidates will gain the seat.

Mr. J. F. R. D'Almeida and Dr. Tendulker are expected to secure a clean victory. The "A" Ward counts among its candidates a young promising lawyer in Mr. V. S. Pathare. The people's party are appealing to the citizens and are trying their utmost to secure their majority.

To-morrow (Thursday) Bandra will therefore be a real beehive of activity.

COMMUNALISM.

The select gathering assembled on Saturday evening at the Convent Hall was treated to a literary banquet. For the Little Flower's Literary Circle had secured some of the literate from Bandra and Bombay for the occasion.

Mr. F. C. Kelly, having taken the chair, called upon Miss P. Saldanha to propose that "Communal distinction is baneful to the local Catholic society." The fair leader, went on to illustrate the evil effects consequent on distinction

Mr. J. Netto emphasized that the principles of unity, equality and love—the very foundation of Catholicism were quite averse to communal distinction.

The leader of the opposition, Miss Cecilia Ferreira, placed before the audience the necessity of preserving the unit—i.e. to have distinction in communities, since thus only could the spirit of development and progress be fostered.

Prof. Colaco in support of the proposition, pointed out that the very essence of Catholicism and civilization were against the formation and preservation of communal spirit.

In the absence of Prof. C. F. Pinto, Mr. W. Pereira, Solicitor, took up the defence, and argued that bth disintegration of the genus into the species does not necessarily dissolve the genus. Consequently unity and co-operation might exist well side by side with communal distinction.

The proposition was then put to the vote and was carried. Mr. D. J. Ferreira proposed a vote of thanks.

After a short interval a drama entitled "Monsieur Lecure" was staged by the members of the Little Flower's Literary Circle."

MR. H. M. DESAI'S CANDIDATEURE.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai is standing as a candidate in the next general election for the Bandra Municipal Board, which comes off to-day (Thursday). In the course of his election manifesto, he says:—

"I am a Graduate of the Bombay University of 12 years' standing. Since 1915, I have stayed at Santa Cruz and was elected as the Hon. Secretary of Santa Cruz Residents' Association, in 1918, where I had the opportunity of serving the people of Santa Cruz in particular and of suburbs in general, in their social, municipal and political activities, till September 1926, when I resigned my secretaryship of that Association owing to more important work at Khar. During the period of about 7 years of my secretaryship at Santa Cruz, I came in close contact with various Government officers, such as the Collector of Bombay Suburban Districts, Chairman of the Notified-Area-Committee and D. S. P. of Bandra, and very recently, I acted as the Hon. Secretary of the deputaton that waited upon Sir G. Hidayatulla the Hon. the Minister for Local-Self-Government at Poona, in connection with the deputation of local self-government for suburbs. Also, I was one of the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee that was organised under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel."

Mr. Desai's candidature is supported by Messrs. K. Natrajan, N. D. Savarkar, J. K. Mehta, Ardeshar J. Joshi, D. E. Mistry, G. B. Trivedi, T. P. Munim, P. J. Ginvala, V. N Chandavarkar, M. J. Mehta, N. B. Vijaykar, Juvair Motiram, H. G. Anjaria, and A. P. Saldanha.

PREVENTION OF EARLY MARRIAGES

It will be remembered that the Baroda State passed an Act for the prevention of early marriages about twenty-two years back. Nok, a questionnair, consisting of 39 questions has been issued by the Nyaya Mantri Department to estimate how effectively that Act has worked. The Department wants this questionnaire to be answered by as many people as possible as an amendment of the Act to make it still more conducive to public good is under consideration. Those who want to reply may apply for a copy of it to the Child Marriage Prevention Act Committee's Office, Baroda.

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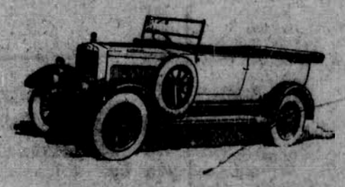

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B. VII.

INDORE NOTES.

RIOT CASES.

INDORE, Mar. 5.

Shri Madhava Nath Maharaja who had come to Indore as Sirdar Kibe Saheb's guest during the marriage festivities of the Sirdar's son continues his stay at Indore. A large number of his pupils daily visit Kibe's Wada in the Residency.

Mr. Baker the I.G.P. of the C. I. and Residency area, died on Sunday last. His funeral took place on the 1st instant and was largely attended. The deceased was a popular officer in the Residency.

Mr. Dara H. Dadina, the ex-Maharaja's A. D. C. who was taken in the Excise Department after Maharaja's abdication and sent to Nasik for training, has returned to Indore.

Wafadar-i-dowlat, Mowalavi Abdul Ghani, the right hand of Gulam Mahomed, and Zakkula Khan was arrested on Monday last for alleged complicity in the Hindu Mahomedan riots, and is kept in custody. An application was made to release him on bail, which was rejected by the Magistrate. A Mahomedan fruit merchant's shop was searched and some incriminating papers seized by the police. One Arya Samajist preacher is also arrested. Thakore Balvant Singh, the Subha of Indore, is also still under arrest. He is not yet released on bail. The Indore jail is crowded and now the prisoners are kept locked in the fort. The special tribunal of magistrates from the districts will take up the riot cases next week. The Diwan has most tactfully excluded the city magistracy from trying these riot cases.

Last Monday Rai Bapna Bahadur the Diwan of Indore gave an "At-Home" in honour of the Hon. Mr. Glancy (he A.G.G. who shortly proceeds on leave. Mr. Crump I hear, succeeds him as Agent.

The marriage of Rana Bomb Jung the new Maharani's maternal uncle is dropped,

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